THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,303—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—FRIDAY. APRIL 7, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th April	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
7th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	11938	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
4th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10810
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7902
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10983
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

MESSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept, "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 412	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
Praisident	3,300	Bremer	12th April.
a & b Somali	2,055	Staffregen	16th "
a Margret	3,680	Ihle	3rd May,
b Kanzler	3,900	Schutt	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Marlow Street, Bombay 1st April, 1911.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	7th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	10th April	11 a.m.	V M P D & C M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	13th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Vernawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 13th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Uriana," 5253 tons, on Tuesday, the 11th April, calling at Karachi, Dubai, Linga, Bushire, and Fuseh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3353 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seyobelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND RANGOON.

S. S. "Nerbudda", 3025 tons, sailing on or about 8 th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th April, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5,635	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Melber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	X	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Brano	31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365		28th Sept. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Sydney	4,118	X	21st April 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	19th May "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Horaby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Magazzino	15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 145 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/-. From The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nowera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Bluthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
EASTER EGGS.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 7th April, 1911, till the 7th October next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th April, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 3-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

Thursday, 20th April 1911 ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials, but only from Delhi, Muttra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including occasional illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2, People's Ed. Rs. 1-3.
For Readers—Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY."
LECTURE BY
Dr. STANLEY REED
in the Y. M. C. A. HALL, Fort,
SATURDAY, 8th April, 9-15 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW
SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
We shall Present
THE WORLD'S GREATEST FILM.
"THE FALL OF TROY"
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITCHINESSKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English wooden wheels victoria by Scott and Co., in perfect order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle coupe wheels brougham, nearly new, in very good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong light steel rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with grey Arab horse and a set of new harness.
By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Waman rao Nana Moroba—
1 Vis-a-vis.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY to lovers of Art. Grand Auction sale of a valuable collection of Japanese and Chinese Fine Art ware just newly imported from China and Japan.

On TUESDAY the 11th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from S. Donnenberg, Esqr., of Calcutta, sell by public auction on the ground floor of the Watson's Hotel on Esplanade Road, Fort, a very valuable collection of Japanese and Chinese Fine art ware just newly imported from China and Japan, comprising valuable inlaid cabinets and screens, embroidered screens, fine Makuzo and Satsuma vases, valuable bronze figures and vases, ivory carvings, silver articles, embroideries, silk kimonos etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 7th April, 1911.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almira, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, phonographs, iron safes, piano by Kaps, folding harmonium by Mason and Hamlin.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. John William Rice, household furniture, such as chest of drawers, easy chairs, dumwaiter, iron bedstead with mattress, wearing apparel, aluminium pots, spoons, forks, knives, crockery and glassware, pictures, books, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 ,, shigram.
The property of a Gentlemen received from up-country—
1 handsome chestnut gelding stud bred "Akbar".
The property of an English Gentlemen—
1 Two-seated with spare 3rd seat 9 H. P. Motor Car, in good running condition (the car may be seen at Belsize Motor Agency, Pampart Row, Fort, upto date of sale.)
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One 20-24 H. P. 4 cylinder Italian Florentia car fitted with a magnificent 6 seated Landaulette. Body complete with canopy over driver's seat with luggage rail, one electric light, speaking tube, side lamps, etc., very little used and in splendid condition.
An exceptional opportunity for securing a bargain.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1911.

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MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 5.] [BOMBAY, April 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	82		1-8
do. Rentes ...	93		1-4
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1-2		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 7-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-30	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-44 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4-83 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Inst.		
2 months' sight ...	2 3-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-2 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 2 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by China selling.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000,

Rs. 5,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 5,30,000 " to Bombay
" 2,60,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 13,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4 1-16d.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 29,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 42,70,000 " to Bombay.
" 14,90,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 87,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4 3-32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 2,40,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,00,00,000.

COUNCIL BILLS:—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Firm with a fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 14,000
Mid-Americans ... 7 7-8 + 10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7 48	7 43	7 38	7 33	7 16
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 89	6 74	6 70	6 69
+02	unchgd	+01	+01

New York Official noon call May 14-40 July 14-19.

Jaffe and Son's White Shirtings S. 10-30 at Rs. 9-10, p.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	15,900
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil.
Exports to Continent ...	Nil.
Spot Cotton— ...	14-50 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 14-37—07	Advanced on Commission House buying and declined on favorable weather reports.
Futures—Month of July 14-19—03	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 14 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar ... 14-35—03
Do. " May ... 14-37—04
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nearest Value
Red Karachi ...32 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nearest Value
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Feb-62lbs ...31 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—March-April.
Buyers—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—March-April.
Buyers—Nominal.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...41 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...39 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—April-May.—Nearest Value.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...67 1-2+1 1-8
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...63 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair to Middling New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4+1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...6—Sellers.—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brazilian ...56 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper G M S ... 54 7-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s.

TALLOW & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 34-6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 35-3
General Tone of Tallow auction—Easier.

ARRIVALS—

"Ismail," "Fangtorm."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 3 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-August.
Tone—Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 3 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Steady moderate business. Not much doing.
B A & B Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 6 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April-August.
Tone—Steady but very little doing.
Javanese Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...13-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Little doing.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta April—11 3 3-4—Value.
Do do June-July—10 9 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi April—11 5 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 11 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta....April—12 6 3-4—Value.
Do, do, ...June-July—12 3 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi April—12 8 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—12 5 1-4—Value.
General Tone—Steady but very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [6th April 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Ra..	4,000	Basrah	M. Mackenzie & Co
2 do do...	2,000	Bushire	do
1 Bundle do...	3,200	C Marabie	do
1 do do...	1,800	Muscat	do
1 do Sovs...	195	Veraval	do
2 Bundles Rs...	5,000	Muscat	C. Dwarkadas
1 Bundle do...	2,000	Linga	Standard Oil Co of N York
7 Bundles Sovs	2,497	Koweit	M. S. Sidrani
Gold Coins ...	773	do	do
Rupees ...	16,329	do	do
5 Bundles Sovs	405	Basrah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	260	do	do
Rupees ...	8,705	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 4th April, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	49	57,795
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	47	56,561

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 35 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-5d. for three months' sight Credits. In one or two places 1s. 4 3-32d. for ready wire was still obtainable. Private bills continue scarce. The Banks will be closed to-morrow. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. Nay
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened as 95 15-16 for cash and 96 for the settlement. A small business has been done and rates close steady as under.

We quote:—

Cash ... Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement ... ... " 96 1 0

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 lower for ready at 24 3-8, and 1-16 lower for two months' delivery at 24 7-16. New York was 1-4 lower at 52 7-8. The local market opened at 61 3-4 ex-duty for ready, and has remained unchanged during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15	0 0
Silver Ready, ex-duty	...	" 61	12 0
" 1st settlement	...	" 61	15 0
" 2nd "	...	" 62	2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Our market opened quiet and unchanged, but has again been easier during the day, and prices for most descriptions close Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower. There are many sellers of fine Broach for April and May and Southern descriptions are also freely offered. Only a small business is reported.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady. A moderate business was reported at Colaba and there seems to be less pressure to sell.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 335	April
Do do do ...	...	" 334	May
Do do Khandesh...	...	" 295	do
F G do do ...	...	" 283	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...		" 305	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	" 290	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...		" 338	do
Do H C Westerns ...	...	" 325	do
Do M G do ...	...	" 332	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 292	March 1912
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	" 231	January "
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 254	" "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 10,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7 50	7 50	7 45	7 40
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 18	6 91	6 77	6 73	6 72
+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is firm with a good business passing.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 11 13 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 12 7 6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is steady. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May... Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready... " 6 6 0 B. T.
Yellow Gusarat ... " 7 11 0

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is quiet. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 51 0 0
Mimbara ... " 52 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 56 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ... " 49 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 44 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 10 1 0 B. T.
April-May ... Rs. 10 12 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 23 0 0 to 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone steadier. We Quote:—

Bold ... Rs. 43 8 0
Small ... Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT:—The market is steady.

We Quote:—

White Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 4 12 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,602 1-2
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	77
Indian Specie	51 1-4
Bombay Merchants' Bank... ...	9 1-2

MILLS.

David	377 1-2
Mancokji Petit	2,630
Kohinoor	637 1-2
New Great Eastern	162 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	139
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference...	169
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085
Tramcar and Co.	517 1-2
Bombay Burmah T Co	540

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley ... ... 475 X.D.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay for the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	... ...	10,139 bales.
Wheat ...	... ...	8,945 cwts.
Linseed ...	... ...	2,011 "
Rapeseed ...	... ...	5,561 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	1,357 "
Poppyseed ...	... ...	214 "
Groundnuts..	... ...	4,627 "
Castorseed...	... ...	15,681 "
Rice ...	... ...	3,067 "
Myrabollams.	... ...	7,336 "
Cottonseed ...	... ...	10,212 "
Mowraseed...	... ...	Nil
Gram ...	... ...	2,365 "
Joowar ...	... ...	323 "
Maize ...	... ...	230 "

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—60 bales wool, L' Haridas ; 16 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 100 bales wool, N Khatau ; 20 bales wool, S Gambirchand ; 197 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, M Nuthoobhoy and Co ; 39 bales wool, M Balia ; 71 bales wool, B Tulokchand ; 62 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co.

City of Karachi s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 6,045 cwts myrabollams, K Keshawjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—26 cases olibanum, Nusserwanjee and Co ; 990 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

City of Karachi s—60 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—30,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Finay Lodge s—200 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

Bodlewell s—4,200 cwts linseed, H Maogonlal ; 6,517 cwts linseed, M Valabdass ; 10,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 8,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bampton s—30,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,857 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haigh Hall s—518 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand ; 16,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 12,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,040 cwts linseed and 2,040 cwts M Valabdass ; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, H Magonlal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—345 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Armenian s—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 1 bale cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 10 bales buffalo hides 11 bales cow hides, Nizamuddin and Co ; 58 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts linseed, 10,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 58 cwts yellow colour, R Jumondass and Co ; 650 bales. cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Parekh Bros and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Armenian s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 305 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Hindustan s—1,018 cwts linseed, M Vulubdass ; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 1,510 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 505 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 256 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—6,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR MALTA.

R Rubattino s—18 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1 case irovy H Goolam Hoosain, 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Busan Kaisha; 150 cwts myrabollams 275 cwts gum, 33 cwts finnelseed, P Jethabhoy, 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—408 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 1,400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—250 bales cotton, the Bombay Company.

Capri s—900 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co ; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Marg s—200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The temperature is still low in Northern India, but the usual moist winds from the Bay have caused fairly general rain in Assam, and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Upper Burma. The chief amounts are: Maymyo, one and half-a inches ; Dibrugarh and Ghauhati, three-quarters of an inch; and Sibsagar, Silchar and Cherrapunji, and one a-half inches. The disturbance from Persia is likely to be unimportant.

The forecast shows fairly general rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a few falls in Upper Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at most places. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature remains low in the eastern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Temperature remains much below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and north Rajputana and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below the average in south Rajputana and equal to it in other districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Cutch and at Veraval and drier at Bhavnagar Para, while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat; night temperature continues low everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at most places. Maximum temperature is below the average in the northern districts; the minimum is generally low.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has fallen and is in slight defect at Ratnagiri during day and at Murmugao during night.

The Bombay Deccen and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in several places. Maximum temperature is in defect at Aurangabad; minimum temperature is also low at most places.

General Remarks.—Light cloud has spread over upper Sind, the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana owing to the advance of a depression from the Persian area. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded at Cochin and moderately clouded in the south Konkan and also on the Coromandel Coast. Very light precipitation has occurred in Ceylon.

Weather in Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab, Rajputana, Cutch and Gujarat is likely to remain unsettled.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

BYRNE—March 16, at Whytbank Castle, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie, to Mr and Mrs F Byrne, Survey of India, a daughter.

DE SMIDT—March 22, at Dalmeny, Simla, the wife of G E O de Smidt, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ramnavmi, Bank Holiday.
Mail steamer "Delta" due at 6 a.m,
Bombay Gymkhana Regatta, Government House Sands.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Picture, the great play on "Lancelot and Elaine" by Lord Tennyson.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "The best way to get rid of a bill collector is to get a receipt."—DALLAS NEWS.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold a Confirmation at Christ Church, Byculla, this evening at 6-30 p. m.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.—Dr. Stanley Reed will deliver a lecture on the Baghdad Railway in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, to-morrow Saturday the 8th instant at 9-15 p.m. The lecture will be free to the public.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—The ordinary weekly meeting of the Society will be held on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (B.T.) at the Dadysett Agiari Hall, Fort, when Mr. M. N. Dastur, M.A. will expound Yasna XXXII, 12, and Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will read a paper on "The ideal prayer according to a Sassanian Dastur."

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—This evening at 7 p.m. at the Y. M. C. A. Student Branch Building, Girgaum, (opposite Dr. Prabhakar's house), Rev. A.H. Bowman M.A. will deliver a Lantern Lecture on "Alcohol and Science." Admission free.

PROFESSOR JACKSON'S LECTURES.—Professor Jackson will deliver his last lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institution to-day at 6-15 p. m. on "Mithraism and Manichaeism, two great products of Persia's religious thought" when Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart, will take the chair.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the 9th instant the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will give his final address in "The work and word of this Session." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS AND WIDOW HOME.—The Honorary Secretary of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home desires to make grateful acknowledgment of a donation of Rs. 500 from Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Bombay Branch of the firm, and of a donation of Rs. 325 from "The Liars" Company through Mr. A. T. Cooper.

SACRED CONCERT.—A Concert of Sacred Music will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, on Good Friday, 14th instant at 9-15 p.m. The following ladies and gentlemen have already promised to take part:—Mrs. Fen Hick, Miss Hartle, Captain Drummond, Messrs. H.A. Dennis, E. Gellett, A. G. Green and W. B. Reid.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. E. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening:—

March	Ulhan's Call	Eilenberg
Overture	Benvenuto Cellini	Berlioz
Valse	Kiss of Spring	Rolfe
Selection	Reminiscences of Verdi	Arr. Godfrey
Polka	Les Santerelles	Delbruck
Suite	Bohemia	Ord. Hume
Selection	Belle of Bohemia	Englander

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening:—

March	Austria	Newbury
Three Dances	Henry VIII	German
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Valse	The Whirl of the Waltz	Lincke
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Intermezzo	Manuella	Lotter
Galop	Odeous Freuden	Latann

SUICIDE OF A PARSI.—Yesterday at Dhobi Talao, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of Darashah Rustomji Daruwalla, alias Karanjia, a Parsi liquor-seller, aged 24. The evidence of deceased's mother showed that the deceased held three first-class licenses for liquor shops and bar. Recently all the three licenses were reduced to second-class and the fees were also enhanced. The result was that the shops and the bar had to be closed at 9 p.m., instead of at midnight and the deceased feared loss of money. This preyed on his mind and he had been despondent for the last six or seven days. He left home on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock and was not seen alive since then. Yesterday morning at about seven o'clock his body was found amongst the rocks near the Parsi Gymkhana at the Kennedy Sea Face. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

OPIUM NEGOTIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed a communication from your Simla correspondent in your to-day's issue, under the heading "Opium Negotiations" wherein it is attempted to draw an inference, that my resolution for reducing the amount of opium set apart for export to Singapore, as an indication that I have been connected with the "Anti-Opium Creed".

My attitude with regard to the whole question, has all along been based purely on the ground of securing equity and justice for merchants trading in opium with China, of which I am one, and as such, I entirely dissociate myself from any political or moral aspect of the question.

My endeavours have been and are still directed for this one and only object, viz., that of pressing upon the Government the necessity of protecting the treaty rights in China to merchants trading in opium, so long as the Government of India are selling opium to us with that intention, and I may add that it is no concern of ours as to when, or at what period from now, the export of opium to China will be discontinued. My contention is that as long as such sales continue to be held, the Government should see that we merchants are not hampered in disposing of our purchases in China.

I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your next earliest issue.—Yours, etc.,

SASSOON DAVID.

Bombay, April 6.

A fire on the destroyer "Goldfinch" at Devonport destroyed the wireless tele-graphy room and its contents.

It is announced that Mr. Charles D. Hilles, of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., at present Assistant Secretary to the Treasury has accepted the place of secretary to the President, offered to him by President Taft in succession to Mr. Charles D. Norton.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Bigamy Case.

At the fourth sitting of the second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Rachael, alias Bachoobai, alias Rashida Khatoon stood charged with the offence of marrying again in the life-time of her former husband.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson, conducted the prosecution; Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Jehangir R. Patel, defended the accused.

After evidence was led, the accused put in a written statement in which she denied all knowledge of the second marriage.

Mr. Nicholson, in addressing the jury, said there was abundant evidence to substantiate the charge and he asked them to return a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Weldon, on behalf of the accused, said the whole case was a concocted one and said no second marriage or no conversion of the accused had taken place. He said the whole thing was a cock-and-bull story, engineered by the Mahomedan who wanted this lady. He asked the jury to acquit his client.

His Lordship, in giving his charge to the jury, said there was no dispute as to the first marriage; nor was there any dispute as to the fact that the former husband was alive at the time of the second marriage, if that at all took place. All they had to consider therefore, was whether the accused was the lady who went through the second marriage and whether she was the woman who was converted by the Kazi.

His Lordship then explained the whole of the evidence to the jury who unanimously found the accused not guilty of the offence, and his Lordship acquitted the accused.

FALSIFYING ACCOUNTS.

Kalidas Keshowji was then placed in the dock on a charge of falsifying accounts.

Mr. Dara Settna appeared for the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. Thucker.

It was alleged that the accused, who was a clerk in the service of one Shivnarayan Ganesh and Company, had between the 17th and 30th May, 1910, altered and falsified the books of account of the firm by falsely crediting himself with Rs. 10. To justify that entry he had changed an item of Rs. 57 into Rs. 47.

The case is proceeding.

Ramchandra Mahadeo, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking and who had several previous convictions, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of one Abdul Latif who was convicted of robbery and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

It appeared that on the night of the 2nd March last, the complainant, a coal merchant residing at Pydhownie, had gone out to collect outstandings at about 9 p.m. While he was in Falkland Road another accused Shaik Dawood, by name, caught him from the back by the shawl he had round his neck. The appellant held him in front while two other accused surrounded him on either side. There were a boy and two other persons with the accused. The present appellant then forcibly took out a metal watch, a gold watch chain and two gold sovereigns of the collective value of Rs. 213 which were in the front pocket of the complainant. The accused were subsequently arrested.

Their Lorships dismissed the appeal.

MOHURRUM APPEALS DISMISSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yestesday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Haji Ismail Ibrahim, Noor Mahomed Kassam, Hasankhan Dawoodkhan and Mahomed Joosaf who were convicted of rioting during the recent Mohurrum by Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Their Lordships, after going through the papers, dismissed the appeals.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

On the Appellate Sideof the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton admitted the appeal of Mahomed Isma'l Mahomed Salleh who was convicted of rioting during the recent Mohurrum by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also bound over to keep peace for one year.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the accused.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and bailed out the accused on the same terms as in the Court below.

THE SIDDICK ESTATE.

A Heavy Claim.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Rookhibai against Hormusji N. Vakeel and others to recover Rs. 2,75,000 under the will of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick.

The plaintiff said she was one of the daughters of the deceased who died in August 1906. She claimed the amount under an agreement with her late father of under the deceased's will.

The first two defendants admitted that the facts stated in the plaint were correct and submitted themselves to the orders of the court.

The third defendant who is the plaintiff's son with the first husband contested this suit putting the plaintiff to strict proof of her claim.

The hearing of the suit was adjourned.

SANCTION REFUSED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the rule calling upon Ibrahim Haji Ismail to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury for giving false evidence in the suit brought against him by Jeroop Custoor and others on a promissory note.

Mr. Raikes showed cause while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared in support of the rule.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, said that the Court ought not to grant these sanctions lightly, as they were fraught with oppressive consequences. His Lordship would be very sure that the parties seeking to obtain his sanction supported their application by thoroughly trust-worthy and convincing evidence as well as of his bona fides and desire that the administration of justice should be freed from the abuses of this kind Before his Lordship put into the hands of private persons an instrument which his Lordship's long experience had convinced him was too commonly used to gratify personal spite and malignity.

His Lordship took this opportunity of saying that he thought it a very great pity that in this High Court at any rate, where they had responsible and experienced officers of the Crown, it was not made a condition precedent that in granting sanction of this kind, the parties should have first received the consideration and approval of those law officers. Here, for instance, the case would have been very different if this application had been laid before his Lordship upon the authority and with the approval of such an officer of the Crown as the Advocate-General. Then there would have been no room from suspicion of improper motives and the Court would have felt that the case was one in which the highest officer of the Crown thought it necessary that an example should be made.

His Lordship saw no reason at all in this particular case to grant sanction. Upon the general grounds, therefore, and without reference to any such considerations as to the likelihood or otherwise of the prosecution turning out successfully. His Lordship declined to grant sanction and discharged the rule with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Ramsunder Shivsahar, a milkman, with breach of trust as a servant in respect of eleven buffaloes of the value of Rs. 1,000, belonging to Muklabai, a woman.

The complaint was that the accused was employed either as a servant, or a caretaker of eleven buffaloes belonging to the complainant. On the 1st instant, the accused sold the buffolaes without the complainant's consent and knowledge to one Ramnandan.

The accused's defence was that the buffaloes belonged to him.

The evidence of the man who bought the milk of the buffaloes, of the other servant kept in the stable and the persons who had sold

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,284 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta March 26 with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colobaria, 3,461 tons, Captain J Kennedy, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon March 16, with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1,851 tons, Captain A Newby, sailed on Thursday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,157 tons, Captain W Clibborn, sailed on Thursday, for Marseilles and Mary Port, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth... ..Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C S I, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marines
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 6.

Alexandra.....2483 Reid..... .....
Balimba .....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Budrie.....613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Blakemoor...2408 Knott .....W & A Graham & Co
Colobaria.....3461 Kennedy.....M M & Co
Caledonien ...2,540.....Melher .....M Maritimes & Co
Countess Warwick....2568 Prentices...W & A G & Co
Dumra.....702 Manley .....M M & Co
Gaalar .....2743 Schioder.....Volkart Bros
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Glenmoor .....1983 Rodgers ...W & A Graham & Co
Ironmere .....3326 Hunter ....
Ivydeen.....2217 Binks.....T Morrison
Nurbedda ... .1969 Kilner .....M M & Co
Saidi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....3565 Born .....Shah S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin .....P & O Co
Urlana.....3284 Carey.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Warooraa ..1609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3566	Morrison	Liverpool	11-4	K Nizon & Co
B Shah Ameer	1921	Cusack	NF	NF	BokHSN Co
C&R Armenia	3386	Bohale	13-4		Karachi... W & A Graham & Co
F Clan MacAlister	3065	McRepeace	8-4		Madras Coast...James Finlay & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Jedda	11-4	B & P S N & Co
H Fenay Lodge	2075	English	Antwerp	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Bodiewell	2109	Smiles	Antwerp	17-4	W & A Graham & Co
P Haig Hall	3068	Owen	15-4		Dunkirk... W & A Graham & Co
Q Ceal	2210	Lovik	Port Said	18-4	W&A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circasia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	15-4 W & A Graham & Co
3	Capri	2718	Figari Hongkong	16-4	Rubattino Line
4	R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-4 Rubattino Line
5	Hindustan	2359	Mashall	Venoa	11-4 T Morrison & Co
6	Pampton	2798	Topp	Rotterdam	8-4 W & A Graham & Co
7	Praga	2386	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-4 A L S N Co
8	Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	7-4 N Y K
12	Caledonia	3529	Hayward	London	8-4 P&OCo
15	Glenmoor	1988	Rodgers	Maryport	8-4 W & A Graham & Co
16	Dunster	2869	Dunning	Antwerp	8-4 J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim ...Gulf Port 6-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati.....513 Fakeera.....Karachi ...8-4..... Bo S N Co Ld
Kavari .....552 Ahmed .....Bhagar .....8-4..... Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Hoosein ...Bhagar...8-4...Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati...699 Fakeera...Karachi...6-4...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati.....624 Sameoodin.....Mangalore . 7-4... Bo S N o Ld
Saraswati ...453 Ebrahim...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld Offside N
Nadeti.....1168 Goro ...Jeddah...12-4 B & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa...950 McDiarmid ... . Karachi...7-4...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Urlana	Carey	Calcutta Mar 25
	Colobaria	Kennedy	Rangoon Mar 16

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Kola	Morrison	Persian Gulf
	City of York	Wilson	Karachi
	Majidi	Newby	Jeddah
	Lord Kelvin	Clibborn	Marseilles and Mary Port

The following vessels began to load on yesterday :—
Steamer Capri, for China.
Countess, Warwick, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Simla, arrived at London on the evening of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Berbera, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Ellerman Line Steamer City of Glasgow, passed Suez on the 6th instant, and is due in Bombay on Sunday the 16th instant at daylight.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Isch'a, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cad Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 2 p.m. of the 6th April, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	5	19	5	12	2
Teheran ...	6	13	15	1	40
Suez	6	14	0	1	0

NOTICES.

Cable Asab-Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim-Kassala without additional charge. (20-6-09).

Arabistan lines right to Ahwaz but continues interrupted beyond. Telegrams for Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire," whence there is a weekly post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than 16 hours. (Standard Time) on Tuesday. (29-3-11).

As telegrams for Ahwaz are likely to be delayed ten days or longer they should be addressed "Post Bushire" until further notice (2-4-11).

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Bombay Gazette.

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CORONATION ARTICLES,

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The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

"O.T."

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 7th April, 1911.

SCIENCE COLLEGE AND PUBLIC HALL.

THE functions at which His Excellency the Governor was the central figure on Wednesday, formed a fitting close to an unusually strenuous season and doubtless afforded him more than ordinary satisfaction in that they marked the inauguration of two schemes in which he evinced the greatest interest. Of most importance of course was the Central Science Institute, whose inception is due to His Excellency, as it marks the opening of a new era in the educational history of the Presidency. Classical education has been tried and found wanting. The so-called Arts courses in the Indian Universities have produced many good men. The old system has also produced many bad men. It has produced thousands of loquacious, self-seeking individuals who are of little use to the country and thousands again of dissatisfied aspirants to public offices who make at best indifferent clerks; and it has produced sedition. Scientific education has also done that, say its detractors, and it has done more, for it has taught the sedition-monger to make bombs and rendered disloyalty a real and ever present menace. A little learning is a dangerous thing, whether it is classical or scientific, but when the initial stages have been passed it will be found that the man with the scientific training is the more useful citizen, and the one who adds most to the development of the resources and industry of the country, and its consequent prosperity. Men with deft fingers and vigorous energy are not rare in India, but they lack the training and the means of acquiring the knowledge which would turn them to good account. The success of the Technical Institutes have demonstrated that fact, for they have turned out skilled workmen, artificers and mechanics, for whose services there is an ever-increasing demand. The Central Science Institute, though but a trifle as compared with what we confidently expect it to become, will do more than the Technical Institutes can ever aspire to, and we may regard the simple ceremony of Wednesday evening as an event of the utmost importance, the inauguration of a great reform which will have far-reaching results.

Sir George Clarke has good reason to congratulate himself that the great educational defect of the age in India has been recognised and that generous citizens have risen to a practical appreciation of that defect by furnishing funds by which it may be remedied. Since His Excellency undertook his responsible duties among us, he has lost no opportunity of pointing out the need of science-teaching in India, and the causes which have led to a system of education "too diffuse to be thorough and too exclusively literary to satisfy modern requirements." He has shown us that whilst in Western countries great strides have been made in science-teaching, India seemed to be standing still, "satisfied with a scheme based upon Lord Macaulay's Minute, written before education had become a national creation and laying down principles which have necessarily proved inadequate to the needs and aspirations of a later day." The lesson, diligently taught whenever opportunity presented itself, was bound to be learnt sooner or later, and, as Sir N. G. Chandavarkar observed, future generations will reap the fruits and harvest of the seeds sown by the teacher. It is possible, nay probable, that Sir George Clarke will not see the harvest of his labours, but he has the satisfaction of seeing the first-fruits in the provision of ways and means and the actual commencement of building operations. And that His Excellency fully appreciates, But the question arises whether an effort ought not to be made to secure an extension of His Excellency's period of office. Following on a succession of Governors of less active temperament, Sir George Clarke has carried out works which they overlooked. He has supplied their deficiences and grappled with questions they had permitted to slide. Before the close of his ordinary term of governorship many of the schemes he has initiated cannot be completed, and it would be greatly to the advantage of the Presidency, and the city particularly, that he should be here to see them through or at least sufficiently far advanced to prevent their being shelved by less capable administrators who may follow. Rumour again mentions the name of Sir John Hewett as our next Governor. An excellent Lieutenant-Governor he has undoubtedly been, but Bombay needs most of all a leader possessing "an idealistic mind with a practical turn." And that being so we should welcome Sir George Clarke's re-appointment.

The second ceremony of Wednesday evening, to which we have referred, had to do with a scheme which at one time caused considerable excitement in the city, it being proposed to erect an examination hall on the University Gardens, and it appeared as if the offer of funds would be permanently withdrawn if conditions laid down were not literally complied with. But here too was an instance in which the Governor's tactful handling of the matter led to a satisfactory arrangement, and instead of a hall, for occasional use, on the one open space remaining in the Fort, we get not only accommodation for University examinations, but a public hall which has long been needed and which has on many occasions been the subject of consideration. The old Town Hall has served its purpose and is no longer adequate for public requirements. When the Port Trust Railway is extended to the Fort for passenger service it will make a splendid Railway Station, or failing that, an ideal headquarters for a missionary agency, or, after internal re-construction, a commercial club. Meantime, it will have its uses and there is no need to anticipate its early demolition. What the new buildings will do will be to provide opportunities for teaching science, provide accommodation for examinations and for public meetings and, although they are to be built on a site which many of us would have liked to remain open for recreative purposes, they will save us from the annual distress caused by the unsightly mandap and add another handsome feature to the imposing appearance of the entrance to India.

PERUVIAN FARMING. THE world has not made such surprising advances either in wisdom or in manual skill as many present-day optimists would have us believe. The discovery in the Welwund hill in England of relics, declared by archæologists to belong to a period considerably earlier than the Roman conquest of Britain, prove that the British Court of those days enjoyed a degree of civilisation and luxury not generally attributed to it. The cinerary urns, or fragments thereof, unearthed have an elegant contour and an artistic value that only high technical and decorative skill in the Celtic artificers of that remote age could have produced. Bronze ewers, silver cups and plated tankards, bronze heads that were apparently parts of plated buckets, very probably for containing the ashes of the illustrious dead, were found. Ingenious theorists see in the large clay amphoras discovered in the same place, wine jars that they assume to have held Chian wine brought from Mediterranean vineyards, the said wine being "quaffed wholesale at British wakes in days before the Roman conquest." Such a find brings home to moderns inclined to pat themselves on the back as the most accomplished heirs of all the ages, that at least 2,000 years ago, there were men as skilful and artistic as the best of us that the funeral rites of their kings required a display of art and taste as great as for ours in the twentieth century. At the other side of the world, a traveller in Peru, keeping his eyes open, has found that the ancient Peruvians, though like the ancient Britons, they could not defend their country from invasion and conquest, had evolved, as a sure basis of their social life, a system of small holdings that would form a model for adoption at the present day.

A *Times* correspondent tells how agriculture was the chief support and occupation of the people who dwelt in what we now know as Equador, Peru, Bolivia and part of Chile, and how the Inca regime apportioned the land in small holdings among the people, surveyed and measured the valleys, plains and hill-slopes belonging to each province, and divided up the cultivable surface into three parts, one for the Sun, one for the Incas and one for the inhabitants. The law was strict on the subject of cultivation; that was the duty of the villagers. Where water was needed, it was brought by channels from the streams of the Cordillera, but this was done by State Engineers. To every man was granted enough land for the maintenance of himself and his family. If he failed to work his plot, or to see that it was irrigated he was punished. The land allotted to the Sun was first cultivated than that of widows, orphans, the incapable or those on military duty or State Service. The labourers next turned their attention to their own lands and finally to the property of the Incas, the law holding that the welfare of subject or citizen came before that of the sovereign. Though the despotic ruler of the land, the Incas proved himself by this the most ardent of Socialists, giving an admirable illustration of the force of his belief in the theory that "noblesse oblige." Land could not be bought or sold, but it lapsed to the State if ownership failed. The inhabitants, were by law required to give their labour to the making of roads, bridges, temples, and palaces when these public works were demanded, taxes being paid in this way or by the making of whatever articles they were skilled in which the State afterwards distributed to soldiers, to the infirm or to the incapable. Begging was disgraceful and was punishable by law, but it could never have become general for every man had to practise some handicraft. All were obliged to know how to weave and make their own clothes. The produce of the lands of the Sun and of the Incas was stored in great granaries or reserviors and kept for the rainy day when it was distributed as needed. It is said that corruption was unknown in this division. Those ancient Peruvians were hard on any one showing favoritism in such matters. It is recorded that an official for ordering his relatives land to be cultivated first was duly hanged. This kind of justice naturally made for incorruptibility.

CIVILISING UGANDA. MR. RUSSELL, acting Chief Secretary of Uganda, in his annual report of progress in that region, draws special attention to the Lango district, which has now been brought under control for the first time. The Lango are a Nilotic tribe, closely related to their neighbours the Acholi, to the tribes of the Bukedi district, and to the Kavirondo, to all of whom their language is intelligible. They are of the same tall, spare build, and they have much the same habits as these tribes. The peculiar characteristic among the men is the dressing of their hair with red clay, moulding the mass into a casque, which is then usually ornamented with pieces of bright metal or with white or red and white beads. There are few big chiefs in the country so no acceleration of progress can be expected through their influence. Every village or collection of villages situated near one another is a separate community living in constant fear of a neighbouring village stronger than itself, and ready at any time to raid and rob those weaker than itself. Some difficulty has been experienced in administering the country, as was inevitable in the case of a people brought under authority for the first time. The Lango have never been subject to any control, and their own chiefs, as they themselves admit, have no influence over the people. The chiefs only retain their position so long as they are willing and able to lead their people in their annual raids on their neighbours. For the purpose of administration the district has been divided into three parts or counties, each under a principal chief. The population in the parts of the Lango country visited during the first year of administration is estimated at 40,000. They are large cultivators on their own account, but cultivate little that is saleable or capable of being exported.

MR. M. DE P. WEBB, C.I.E., has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. H. T. Robson, whose resignation has been accepted.

THE palm toddy-dealers of Bombay have sent in a protest against the restriction of their hours of sale to the Collector of Bombay. The text appears in another column.

THE lists of names of nominated members of various Municipal and Taluka boards in the Bombay Presidency are published in this week's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Butler, who has been visiting Dacca and Allahabad, proceeds this week to Bombay and Poona. He was to leave Allahabad yesterday.

DURING the week ending Tuesday April 4, there were no chests of opium removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, but 51 chests were imported into Bombay from Ahmedabad.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports that exemplary executions have taken place by the Amir's orders at Jellalabad and in Laghman in order to check the crimes of murder and robbery.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER and the Officers of the Salvation Army will celebrate the 82nd birthday of General Booth on the 10th April and several town-hall meetings and demonstrations are being arranged.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo passed Suez at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday 6th April and the s.s. "China" left Suez at 2 a.m. the same day.

THE Resident at Baroda is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st April 1911, a duty of Rs. 6 per seer shall be levied on all ganja permitted to be imported into the Cantonment of Baroda instead of Rs. 5.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the pamphlet entitled "Sphut Vivachan" (*i. e.*, Miscellaneous Discussion) containing a collection of articles from the "Rang-Bhumi" Magazine, printed in Marathi, at Poona, to be forfeited on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government in British India.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending April 1, was 985, giving a death-rate of 52·38 per annum per thousand as against 46·90 the corresponding period of last year, and 68·60 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 66 died from fevers; 294, plague; 27, small-pox; 40, measles; 2, leprosy; 35, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 209, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 26, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 497; Hindu low caste, 107; Musalman, 241; Parsi, 26; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; and Negro African, 1. The total number of births was 401 as against 347 for the corresponding period of last year, and 375 the average over the past five years.

THE death of Sir Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, for many years a member of the Diplomatic Service, is announced by telegram to have taken place at Cannes, at the age of seventy-one. Sir Edmund, who was educated at Harrow, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1858, and was appointed to Berlin, serving subsequently at Naples, Brussels, and Stuttgart. In 1881 he was appointed Consul-General for the Kingdom of Hungary, to reside at Buda-Pesth, with the rank of Secretary of Legation. Sir Edmund was promoted to be Secretary of Embassy at Vienna in 1895, where he stayed till 1892, acting several times as Charge d'Affaires. Sir Edmund, during the absence of the Ambassador, acted on several occasions as Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, and in 1893, he was definitely promoted to that rank in the Service. In the following year he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro, and was transferred to Brussels in 1900.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

THE QUEEN.

THE Queen has pleased British girlhood. The announcement has just been made that Her Majesty wishes her Coronation robe train to be carried by a bevy of girls, who will wear a uniform dress chosen for them by the Queen. They are of the United Kingdom and several of them are of families connected with the Court. Lady Mary Dawson, tall, dark-eyed and handsome; Lady Eileen Butler, tall, slender, fair and very pretty; Lady Dorothy Browne very pretty; Lady Adelaide Spencer, Lady Victoria Carrington who has beautiful colouring and lovely eyes; and Lady Mobell Ogilvy. Queen Mary, in choosing girls as train bearers, is reverting to the custom of Queen Charlotte and Queen Adelaide.

BABY PEERESSES.

Little Baroness Clifton, the youngest of our peeresses in her own right, will make a record on June 22nd, for she will attend a Coronation for the second time in her life, and she is only eleven years old! A small baby, she was carried by her nurse to be present at King Edward's Coronation at Westminster Abbey, and was dressed—looking, I need not say, a perfect lamb—in a peeresses' robe made exactly after the fashion of those worn by the elder women. This time she will carry her little coronet, and put it on her head at the moment the Queen is crowned. Another very youthful peeress is Lady Beaumont. She, too, will be at the Coronation. Among little boy peers who may possibly be present are Lord Arundel (the Duke of Norfolk's heir), Lord Dumfries (Lord Bute's heir)—both these children are three years old—and Lord Donegal, who is in his ninth year. If they do go to the Abbey, the lads will wear black velvet suits, silk stockings, and Glengarry caps of black velvet on their heads.

THE RIVIERA.

Not for over a dozen years has the Riviera been favoured with so many visitors as are now enjoying the glorious sunshine which has prevailed almost uninterruptedly for weeks past. There is practically not a desirable room to be obtained at the present time in any of the leading hotels, and those who arrive without first having taken the precaution to secure apartments are obliged either to take up their quarters at the small hotels (which are all good in their way) or move on elsewhere. There is animation everywhere. The gambling rooms are reaping a rich harvest, the restaurants are crowded, and on a run between Monte Carlo and Nice in a motor car one meets almost as many vehicles as in some London streets. The same condition of affairs prevails at Nice, where at all the leading hotels rooms are unobtainable at any price. In spite of this the "trains de luxe" of the Wagons-Lits continue to arrive from Calais, Paris, Vienna, Italy, and Germany with practically every available berth occupied. Everyone is asking what is the cause of this sudden and remarkable increase of visitors. Generally speaking, it is accepted that the large American liners, which now make direct trips from New York to Villefranche are responsible for the large increase of American visitors, while the rather low railway rates prevailing from Berlin are responsible for the remarkable number of Germans to be met with in all the principal resorts on the Riviera. The gradual increase of German visitors has been noticed for some years past, but this season it is more marked than ever, and German seems to the casual observer to be more freely spoken than any other language.

THE WEATHER.

A severe touch of wintry weather was felt in many parts of the country on Thursday. Smart snow squalls occurred in London, in the early morning and also in the afternoon. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, there was every appearance of a blizzard, large flakes of snow being driven by a bitterly cold north wind under a leaden sky. The temperature was low for this time of year, and the day was one of the worst of the winter. In the country around London, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of two inches, and many of the trains which arrived at the various metropolitan termini bore quite an Arctic exterior. The keen northerly wind was prevalent over the entire country, and snow hail, and rain were very general.

AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT.

An uncommon story was told me of an incident that occurred in Australia. A clergyman proceeded to a Benevolent Asylum to administer the sacrament to a dozen very old female inmates belonging to his denomination. He took a chalice and a small bottle of wine with him, and as the service proceeded he emptied the bottle of wine into the communion cup. This was handed to the first communicant, who took the regulation short sip, and it was passed on to the second, who grasped the chalice with both hands, and, much to the consternation of the minister and the other communicants, drank the whole of the contents. The wine being all gone, the service could not be proceeded with, and was deferred until next day, when it was satisfactorily completed, the thirsty one not being allowed to repeat the performance.

WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS.

Under the above title, the first part of what promises to prove an attractive work, is issued this week by Messrs. Cassell, of Ludgate-hill, E. C. The editors, Mr. Athol Joyce and Mr. N. W. Thomas, point out that ever since humanity rose above the lowest grade of savagery, if not since the world itself began, woman has been "the theme of poets, the model of artists, and the despair of the male sex generally." History, they declare, in their preface, is the story of how woman has ceased to be the slave of man, and has become instead his help-mate. They sketch her ascent; the rise and development of the art of adornment in which she delights; her clothes and conventions; her courtships; the infinitely varied forms of marriage ceremonial which have developed from the primitive process of marriage by capture; her sphere in the tribe and nation; relations to witchcraft and religion; position in legend and myth; and a hundred other phases of her story. Following on this introduction, Mr. A. Hingston, M.A., writes an initial chapter on the women of Polynesia, amongst whom, many believe, are to be found the most perfect types of female beauty in the modern world.

CURIOSITY.

Lord Robert Cecil says, that we are not properly educated until we cultivate curiosity and that the ordinary educated man and woman ought to collect knowledge in the way other people collect autographs. The prospect if the idea is taken up is distinctly unpleasing, for curiosity once developed is not easily satiated, and the woman who insists upon information about everything and everybody in her immediate neighbourhood, that she may be properly educated, would be a nuisance to every domestic circle that she entered.

A GOOD STORY.

The Duchess of Sutherland, visiting the children's ward at Stoke-on-Trent Workhouse, came to a cot in which lay a little girl recovering from a serious illness. A gentle inquiry whether the sufferer was better elicited the answer, "Yes, nurse," "You should not say 'nurse,' you should say, 'Your Grace,'" observed the nurse who accompanied the Duchess. The child clasped her hands together and, closing her eyes, repeated with much fervour, "For what we are about to receive the Lord make us truly thankful."

REVIVAL OF CRYSTAL.

Cut crystal and glass are enjoying an immense popularity. Revivals of the most beautiful quality have been made from the Georgian days, when cut crystal was so richly chased and ornamented, and from the time of Queen Anne, when a square pattern and festoons of leaves made table glass highly decorative. An old Georgian rose bowl and vases from the same period, set on mounts of brass ormolu, make an effective centre for a table entirely spread with crystal. Reproductions of old patterns include crystal lamps and cut candlesticks. The intaglio pattern has been revived amongst the old Italian designs. There are Bohemian and Venetian models richly crusted with gilded scroll work, and a glass that will delight hostesses who seek for novel colourings is the cameo, which is in the softest opal tints. Jacobean goblets, decanters, bowls, and glasses are introduced into table schemes with most satisfactory results. Indeed, it looks, according to a West-end buyer, as if the household crystal ware were likely to receive a care and attention recalling the days when far more thought was lavished on household appointments than there has been for some time.

PASSING OUT OF FAVOUR.

The keeping of Lent has evidently fallen completely into disuse, for beginning with the night after Ash Wednesday every single day has had its dance (Saturdays and Sundays only excepted) for the last fortnight. The reason is not far to seek. Last summer was practically no season at all, so far as dancing was concerned, besides which the early spring has, of late years, become increasingly popular as the opportunity for giving young people a good time. It was, therefore, certain that February and March would, this year, establish a record, which certainly these two months seem in a fair way to do.

THE FUSS ABOUT A SKIRT.

The following letter appears in the "Times" from Mr. Harry Furniss pleading for the adoption of the kind of skirt which is just now eliciting such exhibitions of ill-manners in London, Manchester, and other places. In an obvious enough attack on the vagaries and volatile extremes of fashions, Mr. Furniss suggests that women might do considerably worse than make this particular design a starting-point for a line of dress reform. We may doubt whether it was first suggested by a serious dress reformer. Its offensive name and some other circumstances suggest a very contrary origin, with a commercialist ring of modish dressmakers somewhere or other. For all that, it may be in its main features quite healthy, pleasant, and even "quite"—though if it were as noisy as a steam merry-go-round there are masculine waistcoats which might keep their wearers from throwing the first stone or the first stare. Mr. Furniss suggests that the passers-by who imagine they are shocked, and who are quite as uncivil as if they were, are victims of the new garment's foolish nickname. So much is in a name that his proposed alternative, the 'ankle shirt' might possibly make all the difference, protecting the wearer from this form of rudeness and giving the innovation a chance. But that it may have more than this, that it may have a vogue and a fair opportunity of "coming to stay," Mr. Furniss pleads that some woman of fashion should be portrayed in this year's Academy show dressed in it. For the "Bloomer skirt" or the "harem skirt" man may make King-street impassable, but the "Sargent skirt" or the "Shannon skirt" might pass on its way at once as undisturbed and as attractive as the "Gainsborough hat."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major N. S. Coghill, Assistant Political Agent, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fourteen months with effect from the 4th May 1911.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. W. S. Mangan, retired :—Mr. Joseph Bocarro to be Senior Assistant Secretary to Government in charge of the Judicial Department. Mr. Arthur Willard to be Junior Assistant Secretary to Government in charge of the Political Department.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs will be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. R. MacTier proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick will act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. H. M. Gibbs, pending further orders.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith will be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. R. MacTier, District Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months with effect from the 1st May, 1911.

Mr. F. J. Varley, District Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days from the 31st May, 1911, with permission to prefix the Easter Holidays and the summer vacation to it.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. T. Walker, I. C. S., retired :—Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge; Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judge.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., will be Third Grade Judge vice Mr. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S. seconded.

Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Judge and Sessions Judge, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months from the 6th April, 1911, in continuation of the privilege leave for three months granted to him.

Mr. Govind Balvant Laghate will be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Broach, vice Mr. Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, retiring.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, Third Grade Superintendent of of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension by six months of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him.

Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, Assistant Judge, Thana, will be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Thana Division.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, with effect from the 13th March 1911.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, with effect from the 14th March 1911.

Captain C. S. Lawson, I. M. S., Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days with effect from the 6th May 1911.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 20th May 1911.

Dr. H. H. Mann, Agricultural Chemist and Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days with effect from 25th March.

Mr. W. Burns, Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency, will act as Agricultural Chemist and Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. H. H. Mann.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. H. L. Newman, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty.

Major C. F. Harold is to be a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Major R. S. Postinger.

The Reverend J. E. H. Williams is appointed to do duty as Second Assistant Chaplain of Karachi from the 23rd March 1911, pending his departure on the leave.

The Right Reverend E J. Palmer, D. D., Bishop of Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for two months and twenty-one days or for such period as may be due to him on the 6th May 1911.

The following appointments are made :—The Reverend C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain of Kirkee, to be Chaplain of Poona. The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, Bishop's Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Kirkee in addition to his duties as Bishop's Chapl

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

TERMS OF COMMERCIAL TREATY.

To Remain in Force for Twelve Years.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty has been published. It remains in force for twelve years, but either side may at any time give a year's notice of its desire to make modifications. Failing an agreement, the tariff portion of the Treaty terminates.

Reductions in Textiles.

The Treaty provides reductions from the new Japanese tariff in important classes of textiles, iron and steel goods in which Britain is specially interested.

Broadly speaking, the duties on grey cotton tissues have been variously reduced by one-third to one-fourth, with consequential reductions on other kinds. The duties on pure wool tissues are reduced by one-fourth to one-fifth; on mixed tissues by about one-fifth; on iron and steel sheets and plates by two-ninths to two-fifths, on pig-iron by about one sixth, and on paints by about one-third.

British imports of the above articles are about £3,500,000 per annum, or over 80 per cent. of all the imports of such articles.

The Treaty provides for the continued free admission into Britain of ten classes of Japanese products, the present imports of which amount to £2,150,000 per annum. The Treaty also provides mutually for the most-favoured-nation treatment. British Overseas Dominions desiring to participate must give two years' notice.

Banquet at Tokio.

TOKIO, APRIL 6.

Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a Banquet, last evening, to celebrate the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In his speech, he said that the alliance had well fulfilled its purposes, and he anticipated that still further good would result in view of the Treaty of commerce.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, replied in similar terms.

Press Opinion.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The papers give a qualified reception to the Japanese concessions in the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty. Free trade journals in general regard the treaty as satisfactory, some, however, reserving their opinion until it has been examined by experts.

As regards the Conservative newspapers, the *Standard* and the *Daily Express* describe the concessions as farcical.

The *Morning Post* is doubtful whether the new treaty can be held to vindicate free trade policy, which, it says, is compelled to part with one of its cherished illusions and engage in tariff bargaining.

The *Times* regards the treaty as fairly satisfactory and recommends merchants to compare the new rates with the statutory tariff, not with the expiring special convention which was reluctantly accepted by Japan to secure judicial autonomy.

The journal says that the disappearance of the conventions is an outward sign of Japan's acquisition of complete commercial autonomy.

The *Times* heartily congratulates our Japanese friends on this "legitimate satisfaction to national pride."

PERSIAN REFORMS.

American Financial Advisers.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A message from Washington to the *Times* states that the five American financiers who have been selected for service under the Persian Government are, Messrs. Shuster, Cairns, McCasttey, Hills and Dickey. It is expected that they will reach Teheran late in the spring ready to take up their duties.

All of the abovenamed have served in the Philippines with the exception of Mr. Hills.

UNUSUAL WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Queen Alexandra's Voyage in a Blizzard.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Queen Alexandra, crossing the Channel on her way to Italy, made a voyage in a blizzard.

This is the coldest April experienced for the last forty years. England is snow-swept and has been visited with severe storms. Great havoc has in consequence been done to the blossoming fruit. It is a curious fact, however, that Iceland and the West of Scotland are experiencing summerlike weather.

LORD CREWE'S INFANT SON.

The King to Stand Sponsor.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

King George will stand sponor to the son of Lord Crewe who will be baptised in the Chapel Royal on the 8th instant.

THE "OBSERVER" BOUGHT BY MR. ASTOR.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Astor has bought the *Observer* newspaper. It is stated that Mr. Garvin will continue to act as editor.

COURT OF APPEAL FOR EMPIRE.

To be Considered at Imperial Conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Asquith stated that the question of combining the judicial functions of the Privy Council and the House of Lords into one ultimate Court of Appeal for the Empire would be considered at the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Asquith also stated that the Government hoped, after the Parliament Bill was enacted, to carry an Education Bill on the lines of the pledges given to the electorate.

Mr. Asquith to Preside.

In the House of Lords, it was announced, in reply to a question by Lord Selborne, that Mr. Asquith would preside at the opening meeting of the Imperial Conference. Afterwards, in Mr. Asquith's absence, Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, would preside.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The official version of Lord Lucas' reply to Lord Selborne yesterday, states that Mr. Asquith will preside at the opening and at as many subsequent sittings of the Imperial Conference as practicable.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE IN RUSSIA.

British Ambassador's Statement.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 6.

The British Ambassador has informed the Foreign Minister in a most categorical manner, that there is no truth in the statements that British Naval or Military Attaches have been in communication with Povsje. It is possible that the trial will be reopened.

THE IRISH UNIONISTS.

Manifesto to Colonial Premiers.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

At a meeting of the Unionist Clubs of Ireland, held at Belfast, it was decided to send to the Premiers of all the self-governing colonies, a Manifesto declaring that it is the fixed determination of the Irish Unionists to repudiate Home Rule.

Lord Templetown, who presided, reiterated Ulster's determination to fight in the event of Home Rule becoming an accomplished fact.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Cordial Reception in Rome.

ROME, APRIL 5.

The German Crown Prince and Princess arrived here to-day from Corfu on their way home. They were met at the station by the King and Queen, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Chambers and the Mayor.

The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess kissed and embraced most cordially, and then drove in procession to the Quirinal through cheering crowds, in response to whose salutations the visitors appeared three times on the balcony.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Craven Stakes.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The result of the Craven Stakes, run off at Newmarket to-day, is as follows :—

Irish Wedding	1
Gilgandra	2
Ben Alder	3

Five horses started. Won by a head. Five lengths between the second and third.

Betting.—6 to 1 against Irish Wedding, 20 to 1 against Gilgandra and Ben Alder.

HOME BOXING.

Amateur Championships.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The following are the results of the amateur boxing championships held at the Alexandra Palace :—

Bantam Weights, Allen of Polytechnic.

Feather Weights, Bowers of St. Pancras.

Light Weights, Spenceley of the Old Goldsmiths.

Middle Weights, Child of Cambridge.

Heavy Weights, Smith of the Metropolitan Police.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The following are to-day's football results:—

Bradford City	5	Sheffield Wednesday	2
Notts Forest	0	Newcastle United	1

The matches between Swindon and Millwall and Brighton and West Ham were postponed owing to snow.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 6.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Moore.

[Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Montgomery John Moore was born in 1844. He was Municipal Commissioner of the Madras Municipality for many years and his valuable services to the City of Madras are commemorated in the Moore Market which was built adjoining the People's Park. Sir George Moore entered the Army in the Royal Artillery in 1865. He was promoted Captain in 1877, and Major in 1884 and retired in 1887. He was made a C. I. E. in 1894 and was knighted in 1897.]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Passage through Bolan Pass.

VISIT TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 6.

Coming through the Bolan Pass this morning, His Excellency, with Sir Henry MacMahon and some of the staff, had a seat arranged on the front of the leading engine and was very much struck by the scenery as the train slowly crawled up the steep gradients of the high narrow pass propelled by two engines in front and two more behind. The crisp morning air of these high altitudes being a most pleasant change from the hard dust-laden air of the previous day's travelling on the plains below. A slight coating of snow was still to be seen on the sheltered side of high rocky peaks on either side of the line.

Punctually to the moment the train glided into Quetta station at 11 a.m. and His Excellency, on stepping on to the platform, was received with a royal salute by the guard of honour of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He was met by Mr. Archer, the Agent to the Governor-General, and was introduced to a number of people who were present on the platform to receive him. Among many others were, Mrs. Archer and her sister, Miss Hayes, the Khan of Khelat, the Jam of Las Bela, the Bishop of Labore, General Slater, Commanding the Quetta Division, General Braithwaite, Commandant of the Staff College, and all the principal officers and officials of Quetta. Having inspected the guard of honour and cavalry escort of the 23rd Cavalry under Major Hawes, before getting into the carriage he received an address in a silver casket from the Municipality of Quetta and made a suitable reply.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Viceroy, in reply to the Quetta Municipal address, said :—

"Gentlemen,—I am very grateful to you for the cordial address of welcome that you have presented to me on arrival in your city, not only on behalf of your fellow townsmen of Quetta, but on behalf of the many peoples of Baluchistan. It is a great pleasure to me that I have been able in the first tour I have made in India to visit your province, the youngest province of India that I have been called upon to govern. I can truly say that it is a pleasure to which I have greatly looked forward, as this is not the first time that your commercial interests and fortunes have been objects of my solicitude and concern. I may mention that fifteen years ago, when I was in charge of the British Legation in Persia, the opening and development of the Nushki route for trade between Baluchistan and Meshed, which was at that time being built and successfully pushed by Captain Webb-Ware, its first pioneer, was one of the commercial projects that I had the most at heart, and the progress that has since been made in the commercial development of that route has been a source of keen satisfaction to me. I am well aware of the pre-eminent services to this Province and India as a whole, of that great but simple man, Sir Robert Sandeman, whose name will be immortalised in the annals of India as a great administrator and a messenger of peace to a troubled and war-worn people. The wonderful progress and material development of Baluchistan and its accompanying civilisation during the period of a little more than 30 years are monuments to his memory of a far more striking and enduring nature than any that can be built by human hands. To those who believe in a future State it is a pleasant thought that the knowledge and progress of your country may be his great reward. I agree with your statement, although much has been accomplished, there remains yet much to be done, but you may rest assured that during my term of administration in this country I will endeavour to watch over your interests with fostering care, and a fact that I hope to have always on my side, that very distinguished officer, Colonel Sir Henry MacMahon, who, during the period of his office in Quetta has, I believe, won the respect, regard and admiration of all, should be a guarantee that your interests will be neither forgotten nor ignored. As regards the schemes you mention in your address you have my heartiest wishes for their complete success. I trust that some of them will be initiated as private enterprises and with private capital and, although, it is not possible for me to give pledges as to the future, you may rest assured that any scheme in which the co-operation of the Government is desired or necessary will receive very careful consideration when put before me. There are two points you mention in your address in connection with the town police and railway extension from Khanai to Hindu Bagh. In reply, I have much pleasure in stating for your information that the Government of India have decided to relieve the Municipality of the cost of the police from the 1st of April last, and that the importance of the connecting of Hindu Bagh with the railway station is thoroughly appreciated, and though it is impossible to make any definite pronouncement at present as to when it will be possible to undertake the scheme, there is every reason to hope that it may not be unduly delayed. I thank you warmly for your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the person of our Emperor and I will not fail to transmit them to His Majesty on behalf of his loyal subjects of Baluchistan. The fact that our Emperor is coming to India on his own initiative to hold his own Durbar, is a convincing proof of the remarkable interest that His Majesty takes in his Empire and the subjects of India. I am confident that His Majesty will receive the most respectful and cordial welcome from all. I share your regret that I alone and without the presence of Lady Hardinge for whom the fatigue of so long a journey is too great after being so short a time in India, but I am grateful to you all for the extreme cordiality of your welcome, and I hope that if time and opportunity permit she may be able to make good this omission on a future occasion."

The route from the station was lined with troops the whole way to the Residency, and most of the branches of the service was represented, the Garrison Artillery, the British infantry, a Mountain Battery, Indian Sappers and Miners, Native Infantry, the Gurkhas, the 23rd Cavalry of the escort and the Quetta Volunteers finding a place the guard of honour at the Government House. The streets were gaily decorated with bunting and coloured banners and the beautiful pink and white peach and apricot blossoms in the gardens added enormously to the beauty of the scene.

VISIT OF THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

Later this afternoon, His Excellency received a visit from H. H. the Khan of Khelat at the Residency, Quetta. Colonel Maxwell, V.C., Captain St. John and Captain Muir escorted His Highness from his residence to the Residency where he was met in the manner suitable to his rank and a salute at 19 guns was accorded to him. After a short conversation, the Khan's brother and attendants were presented to His Excellency who touched the hilts of their swords and shortly afterwards the Khan departed. A guard of honour of native infantry with a band was drawn up in the Residency during the Khan's visit.

His Excellency also received a visit from the Jam of Las Bela, which was conducted much in the same manner, but with less ceremonial, and he received a salute of nine guns.

An hour later the Viceroy, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General, the Foreign Secretary and the Viceroy's staff and also a deputation of four of the principal officers of the Khan's suite of Quetta left the Residency to return H. H. the Khan's visit. The Viceroy's escort was formed by the 23rd Cavalry under Major Watts. A guard of honour with the King's colours and band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers was drawn up outside the Khan's reception tent and received the Viceroy with a Royal salute, while the Khan and the Political Agent at Khelat met him at the door as he alighted and conducted him to his chair on the right side of the Khan. The officers who accompanied the Viceroy were seated on his right, while in front a number of the Khan's Sardars were seated on the floor. After a short conversation and usual introduction the Viceroy took his departure and returned to the Residency. A beautiful triumphal arch had been erected just outside the Khan's compound. A deputation consisting of Sir Henry MacMahon, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Lieutenant Colonel O'Kenealy and Captain Muir paid a visit on behalf of His Excellency to the Jam of Las Bela.

BAVASARA KSHITRIYA CONFERENCE.

Annual Session at Dharwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR APRIL 6.

The Bavasara Kshitriya Conference closed its sittings yesterday, amidst great rejoicings. The Conference was opened and closed with prayers by Chinnappa Telkar of Harihar. Several useful resolutions were passed regarding the general improvement of the community. Reforms regarding marriage were discussed with great sincerity and early marriage was condemned. Facilities for educating deserving students were promised.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao of Alur suggested that during marriage festivals and other ceremonies, members should set apart small sums towards the general fund. Mr. Parasuramappa and four others promised to go round fifteen days in a year for Conference work.

It was resolved that quarterly reports of the Conference should be issued. Mr. Ranojirao was chosen Vice-President of the Central Committee for the next year's Conference which was invited by Sahucar Satwaji Rao to be held at Mysore.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda made an interesting speech pointing out the advantages of the Conference and requesting the members to work with sustained enthusiasm. He proposed votes of thanks to the Presidents of the Conference and the Reception Committee and to the others who guided the deliberations.

The proceedings closed with three hearty cheers for Their Majesties, Emperor George and Empress Mary.

A THEOSOPHIST UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Besant's Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 6.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes in the April Number of the "Theosophist": "I have have had several letters asking about the univereity scheme for which I have been quietly working during the last four years. It was sent up by the late Viceroy to Lord Morley, and is in the hands of the Government. I do not know what effect upon it the change of high officials may have. His Highness the Aga Khan is working for a Mussalman University and the Honourable Pandit Malviya for a Hindu one. It may well be that these will be preferred to my scheme in which all religions in India were treated equally and an attempt was made to unite instead of to divide."

THE STRANDED GERMAN STEAMER.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAPE COMORIN, APRIL 6.

The wrecked German steamer "Bergedorf" left Colombo on the 2nd with sundries for Alleppy and Cochin where she was to complete the loading. The following morning before daybreak she got into shallow water near the coast at Kumarimuttam and was stranded breaking up quickly, and the crew, all Germans, 50 in number, saved themselves by getting into life-boats. There was no light at the Leepuram port and the morning of the occurrence was very dark. The crew of the vessel are now at the "Residency" and the police are doing all they can for them.

HON'BLE MR. DOUIE.

A Tribute to his Services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

In a resolution on the land revenue report of the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor pays a tribute to the services of the Hon'ble Mr. Douie, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, who will shortly retire and acknowledge the improvements which during his long service as Revenue Officer and Settlement and Financial Commissioner he effected on the revenue system of the Province.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 6.

The freight market has been extremely quiet and business put through has been small. The features of the week has been the charter of the "Magician" at 14s. for very limited range of ports and of "King Howel" at 18s. 6d. less commission for a range of picked ports including Dieppe. These are the lowest and highest rates that have been paid for a long time past.

LANDSLIPS IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

A telegram from Srinagar states that there are still many landslips and the road to Kashmir at Nilatpura, Bojidanga, Baranput, and Jakbol is reported to be in a very bad state.

HON'BLE MR. CLARK IN KARACHI.

The Chamber of Commerce Representations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 6.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry Department, met the Members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday afternoon, when an informal exchange of views took place. The Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Chamber, after cordially welcoming Mr. Clark, dealt with the following question:—(1) Direct mail service between Karachi and Aden; (2) insufficient lighting of the Sind coast which he described as a reproach to Government; (3) extension of metre gauge system in Karachi and the reservation of site terminus; (4) proposed Trans-Persian Railway; and (5) subject of a gold reserve in India.

Mr. Clark, in reply, expressed gratification at the cordial reception given him by the Chamber. With regards to the present mail contract with the P. and O. Co., that matter as the Chairman himself recognised, was settled for a period of years and nothing further could be done at this moment. On the subject of lighting the Sind coast, he found the Bombay Government's decision was based on the opinion of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who considered that light on Hajamrao would be a source of danger rather than a help to navigation. For several months in the year the light would be liable to be obscured by mist or sand in the air and might not be visible for more than three or four miles, and vessels might be tempted to approach the shore, while looking for it. Had the Chamber taken this into consideration that ships ought not to approach nearer than the ten fathom line and sounding was better method of determining their position than dependence on light, that would probably have obscured at a time of the year when it was most wanted. There appeared good ground, for accepting the Naval Commander-in-Chief's opinion in this matter. With regard to the light on Cape Manze, matters were under consideration. On the subject of reservation of site in Karachi for metre guage terminus, demand seemed to him reasonable had the Chamber decided exactly where they would prefer the site to be. Did they propose that the metre guage should be brought into the export yard now under consideration or on to wharves, were points upon which expression of the Chamber's views would be very valuable. With regard to India's gold reserves, this was a matter which more immediately concerned his colleague the Financial member and he would not therefore make any definite statement except after discussion of the Chamber's views with Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. He promised however the the Chamber's representation in this connection should be conveyed to the Financial Department. Some members of the Chamber then expessed their views with regard to the possibility of the light on or near Hajamrao being partially obscure dat certain seasons of the year and therefore, a danger rather than a help to navigation, and the Chairman pointed out with remark to a possible site for a metre gauge terminus that the old bed of the Lyari and the land adjoining on the east side in close proximity to the harbour selected by Major Cameron, the special railway officer deputed by the Government two or three years ago, appeared to be in every way suitable. Mr. Clark took a note of the views expressed.

CALCUTTA ROYAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Wrangling Over the Chairmanship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The Chairmanship of the Royal Reception Committee here has been the subject of a bitter private quarrel similar to that of the Presidency of Bombay Corporation, between the supporters of the Maharajas of Burdwan Durbhanga. The Durbhanga faction urged the claims of the Nawab of Murshidabad in spite of the election of the Maharaja of Burdwan at a meeting ten days ago. The dispute has continued in the Indian Press, chiefly in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

The "Capital" states that a compromise has been effected.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee occurs to-morrow.

DISLOCATION OF COURT'S WORK.

Interesting Case in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer applied to the Chief Justice that his cases appearing in the day's case list to be heard by their Lordships might be adjourned until the Friday following so as to enable him to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council.

The Chief Justice remarked that in England, even the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General did not enjoy this privilege as a matter of right, and, having regard to the length of time of the Legislative Council now, some hard and fast rule must be made so as to prevent the dislocation of work in the Court.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer pointed out that there were only four sessions of the meetings of Legislative Council in a year and the indulgence asked for was not very much.

It was ordered that the cases be taken out of the list until Friday next, but, at the same time, the Chief Justice remarked that this should not be taken as a precedent and that he would very shortly lay down some rules regulating the adjournment of cases for such purposes.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Agreement with Gas Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The Calcutta Corporation, by a large majority yesterday accepted the agreement with the Gas Company, after a prolonged discussion lasting several months. In reply to a question, the Chairman said that the new water-supply in connection with the raised tank would be ready by the middle of May.

ALLEGED FORGING CURRENCY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Annoda Mohan Roy was charged this morning before the Magistrate of Alipore with forging currency notes and was committed to hajut.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Treatment of Political Dacoits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

In the Council debate, several members complained of the insufficient time allowed to examine the Budget, also the height of law charges and the unsuitability of the present hall as a Council Chamber.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu urged that political dacoits should be treated as ordinary criminals and not placed on a pedestal by a special form of trial.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of his reply, forecasted that the final debate of the Budget would ultimately be abandoned, since its utility would disappear through the subjects being within separate motions during the session.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

As regards the Royal visit expenditure, he said that all honourable members had expressed the approval of the expenditure and some had entertained fears lest the Budget grant of three lakhs should prove inadequate. He added :—"I fear that there is some ground for this misapprehension. We have quite recently compiled detailed estimates of the probable cost of the two camps by which Bengal will be represented and have submitted them to the Government of India and it is true that the aggregate gross cost seems likely to exceed that figure considerably, though there will, no doubt, be substantial savings. I rejoice to see the loyalty and enthusiasm with which Hon'ble members have received the announcement of the visit."

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, in reply to Mr. Shadi Lal's question about the connection between crime and drink in the Ferozepur District, about which question there was some discussion in the Parliament, said that the general policy of the Government of India, to quote from the Excise Committee's report, is to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible and to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminishing the total consumption, and without driving the people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol. The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepur attributed the increase of crime to cheap liquor, which the fixed fee system made readily available. The Government have been contemplating measures for diminishing the evil, but the real remedy lies in public opinion. There is also an idea prevalent that if crime can be made to appear in the light of a drunken brawl lighter sentence may be expected, but the remedy for this lies in Courts of Justice.

In reply to Mr. Mahod Shafi's question, Mr. Fentonsaid that cases of the Punjabi language being substituted for Urdu must be very rare, and opposite cases are largely in evidence in the central Punjab, and it is unfortunate that the census operations should be influenced by sectarian considerations. As regards Mahomed Shafi's question about the composition of the Census official and clerical establishment, the Lieutenant-Governor added that such information was of little use, for the reply of the Government would be that it would refuse to have public service disintegrated by considerations of caste or creed.

Mr. Humphreys then moved that the Select Committee's report on the Punjab Municipal Bill which was taken into consideration be amended. In reply, to the amendment, the Lieut-Governor said that Government sympathised with the desire of having a non-official chairman, and in 1884 Sir Charles Aitchison took large steps in this direction. The experiment did not quite succeed. Still, the Government would always bear in mind the advance in education and the need of training in local self-government.

VOLKARTS' MADRAS DUBASH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Mr. W. Barton applied for the transfer of the complaint filed by Mr. Sadasiva Rao against Mr. E. Steiner of Volkart Brothers, before the Senior Presidency Magistrate of George Town on the ground that as that Magistrate had dismissed the complaint filed by Steiner, against Sadasiva Rao, giving as his reasons that he disbelieved the evidence of Steiner and that as the witnesses in the present were all under Steiner, counsel thought that as the Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of Steiner in that he might disbelieve the evidence of his witnesses also in the present case. The Magistrate deferred passing orders and stated that he would call for records and if he thought that there was any ground for application he would issue notice to the other side returnable next Tuesday.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 6.

In introducing the Budget at the Council meeting, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Porter here to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Burn said that only a few changes had been made, but these did not affect the provincial finances. He said that the Budget provided efficiently for expenditure which had been approved, but when the Finance Committee met in September it was certain that there would be no lack of new demands. After questions had been answered the Council adjourned to the 10th instant for the discussion of the Budget.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Sirish Chunder Ghose and Norendra Nath Banerjee, who were charged with aiding and abetting Nani Gopal Mukerjee, the accused in the Dalhousie Square Bomb Outrage case, were re-arraigned this afternoon before the Chief Magistrate. The second accused was released on a bail of Rs. 3,000. The case adjourned to the 20th instant.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The "Bengali" has received complaints from persons who are working for the depressed classes that they are being molested by undesirable attention on the part of the police. It is stated that the workers are persistently dogged and shadowed and sometimes bullied and threatened. The authorities are enquiring into the matter.

THE LATE MR. SCOVELL.

Log of the Fatal Voyage.

MR. P. S. WELLBY, who was with Mr. Scovell until a few moments prior to his disappearance overboard, has sent the following extracts from the Log of the steam-yacht "Charlotte" and subsequent narrative to the "Royal Cruising Club Journal."

Mr. Scovell, it will be remembered, fell overboard in the English Channel in November last and was never seen again. He had recently purchased the yacht and was taking her from Hamburg to Dover, when the lamentable accident occurred.

It had been Mr. Scovell's intention to take the Charlotte out to India, and he had given me the opportunity of accompanying him, which I had arranged to do. Owing to his being appointed to Calcutta, instead of to Bombay, this plan fell through, so it was decided to bring the yacht to England without delay and lay her up at Southwick. This decison, together with the fact that an infant daughter had just been born to him, accounts for the hasty preparations for the start from Hamburg. The crew consisted of Mr. Scovell and myself, two men who had sailed some years with him before, two engineers and a boy, and in Mr. Scovell's own words this cruise was "a good example of how things should not be done."

The first entry in the log is as follow :—

During the summer of 1910 I began to realise that I could not do without a yacht, and for various reasons—the principal of which was the greater likelihood of being able to sell her in India and being able to charter her in England—to go in for steam. Accordingly, about the 5th July I answered an advertisement in the "Yachtsman" which proved to have been inserted by George Wilson, of 23 Sherwood Street, who sent me the names of numerous yachts in the market. On the 18th October I heard from Lory and Co., who by wire on the 21st offered "Charlotte."

On the 2nd November, in company with my friend Wellby, I went on to Hamburg again, via Harwich, and, on arrival there (besides receiving Mr.'s wire which necessitated my return the same night to England) was met by Butterworth and Gahle. I then gathered that the steam test had not been made, the engine not being put together yet; that the only thing wrong with the engine-room for Lloyds was the donkey engine, which had to be renewed; and that she had passed No. 3 Survey (Hull) provided that her inside plating was scraped and painted. This necessitated taking down the panelling, and would occupy some days. I decided both these items should be done, and arranged with Wellby, who kindly volunteered to stay on at Hamburg to complete the purchase. Some few items in the inventory seemed short. After visiting the yacht at 9 p.m., and looking at her by candle light, I returned to England, arriving home at 10 p.m. on the 4th November.

Meanwhile, I was arranging for the voyage to India. On the 27th October I received a cutting from an Indian paper, gazetting me to Calcutta, and on the same date I wired :—"Purchasing yacht depending Bombay wire chances Vance Brighton." Through the kindness of D. C. L. Cree, "Honorary Secretary, R. C. C, I was introduced to P. S. Wellby, H. G. Sabiston, Rev. E. S. Best, T. L. Ere, E. G. Martin and Vincent Smith, either to help me in bringing the yacht from Hamburg or to India." (It was Mr. Scovell's wish to man the ship, as far as possible, with an amateur crew, as he had done on previous occasions.)

On my arrival in Hamburg on the night of the 10th November, I found the yacht again on the slip several bad places having been discovered and a large gang still at work in the engine-room. It was obviously impossible to sail on Saturday, or even Sunday. I stayed at the Hotel Reichshof with Wellby, who had been so good as to remain in Hamburg all the time since we arrived there for the first time on the 3rd November. "15—16 November, 1910.—Hamburg to Smuthwick. Wind calm sea smooth. Sky cloudy. Bar. 28·35. Ther. 44.

11·15 a. m.—Under way in Hamburg Canal.

Having been aground, floated off, and grounded on opposite side of canal.

11-55 a.m.—Engaged a tug to tow us off and clear into the Elbe for 10s. 12-10 p.m.—Tug cast off.

12-10 p.m.—Out of canal opposite Steinhoft. Distance to Southwick, 472.

1-25.—Off Blankenesse.

2 p.m.—Off Schalau.

3-22 p.m.—Anchored of Brunshausen, 4-54.

3-22 p.m.—Engine broke down. A Customs launch towed us in to the side of the river, where we anchored.

4-15 p.m.—I went ashore with the broken connecting rod in the Customs launch with the pilot to Brunshausen. Hence by ferry steamer four miles up a canal to the little town of Stade.

Midnight.—Pilot and I arrived back with the broken part repaired. Two engineers worked all night. I joined them at 5 a.m. At 7 nothing achieved. About 8 a.m., Lenn and I discovered real cause of trouble, and while the engineers were having a well earned sleep, we put the engine right, temporarily at least, by 11 a.m.

Noon.—Calm. Bar. 29·35. Ther. 40 deg.

Nov. 16—17. 0-22 p.m.—Hove anchor. Just able to start under reduced steam.

4 20 p.m.—Kiel Canal entrance abeam Log 27. Wind W. 1

6 p. m.—Dropped Pilot at Cuxhaven, and decided as the weather looked fine, to continue to sea.

6-45.—No. 5 light-vessel close to.

7-28.—No. 4 light-vessel.

7-50.—No. 3 light-vessel.

8 p. m.—Weather looking dirty. Sea rough. Wind W. N. W. 6.

9-15. p. m.—No. 2 light-vessel close to. Log. 52. Wind, W. S. W. 7—8 Heavy confused sea. Hail squalls.

11 p. m.—Decided to continue. This was a great mistake.

11-12.—Swell getting much heavier. Sky worse. Wind increasing, very cold. Vessel pitching heavily, but gently, taking no water on board.

11-15.—No. 1 Elbe light-vessel close to.

Midnight.—Progress about 2 miles an hour. Weather getting worse every minute. Decided to run back to Cuxhaven. (It was here that he remarked that this cruise was an example of how things should not be done.)

4 a. m.—Anchored in 5 fathoms off Cuxhaven. The "Charlotte" behaved splendidly in this heavy sea. We were jolly glad to back into shelter. The weather improved next afternoon, and a visit at 11 a. m. to the Harbour Office disclosed that the wind outside was S. E., and likely to go round to N. W. by the North (which it did! as subsequently narrated).

Thursday, Nov. 17.—Noon.—Moved vessel from anchor into New Harbour. Had to pay pilot 25s. for merely showing us a berth. Calm.

Bar. 29·62. We got a local workshop to repair the bent eccentric—two hours' job—well and cheaply done for 10s.

Found an honest ship chandler, one Dieck, whose goods were cheap and good. Tried a series of azimuths round the compass, and found 35 degs. of error on the standard compass.

Friday, 18th Nov.—Engaged a compass adjustor who came on board and made us shift to a dolphin in the old port. In the process of getting there the engines failed twice at critical moments, owing to the main bearing being tightened up too much, and we collided with a barge alongside which we had been moored, and with a German torpedo boat at anchor, and nearly with the pier of the old harbour.

The compass adjustor placed two magnets on the binnacle, and we swung round the dolphin continuously by our engines, and the lines of sight were taken (on a water tower) in thirty minutes. He reduced the error to 4 degs. After he had gone I took a series of azimuths round from N. through W. to S. which agreed with his. In his card the C. A. gave the wrong steering course, which might have led to disaster had I not noticed the mistake.

Nov. 18—19—Cuxhaven to Shorehan.

Nov. 19, Saturday. Noon.—Course S. 62 W. Pos. Lat. 53 degs 20 mins. N. Long. 4 degs. 39 mins. E. Wind, N. W. 5 Bar. 29·90. Fine and sunny. Sea moderate. Northerly swell.

2 p.m.—Wind, N. W. 6. log. 15 1-2.

3 p.m.—Haaks light-ship abeam, 4 1-2 miles.

4 p.m.—Bar. 29·91. Wind fresh and squally. Log, 30 1-4.

6 p.m.—Log 46. Gale N. N. E. High rough sea. Bar. 29·97. Saw flash of Ymuden electric light 35 miles away.

8 p.m.—Long. 60. Wind moderating. High sea. Bar. 29·98.

10 p.m.—Log. 74 1-4. Heavy hail squall N. Force 9. Rolls 32 degs. and 28 degs. Bar. 30·01. The first time the barometer has been up to 30 since the 1st November.

11 p.m.—Very heavy squall with hail from N. W

Force 9-10. Trouble with steam. I Had to shut off dynamo. Speed reduced to 3 knots.

Nov. 19-20. 12-0. Log 86 1-2. Wind, N. W. Force 7—8. Bar. 30·02. Ther. 39. Overcast. Less swell. Course, S. W. by W. 1-2 W.

2 a. m.—Bar. 30. Ther. 43 degs. Wind, M. W. from 6 to 8. Less sea, but still rough.

4 a. m.—Strong squalls. Rough sea. Log. 112 1-4 W. N. W.

5—7 a. m.—Impossible hurricane W.

7.—Course S. W. (N. B.—This was the best course we could keep, owing to heavy sea.) "Bar. 29·92. 8·10—Log 132 1-2—0.

9·30—Very high steep breaking sea, incredible for the drift. Rolled 44 degs. 9·10 Course S. 32. W. High confused sea 10·30—W. gale Bar. 29·94. Motion violent jerky. No fires possible. Every hatch and skylight leaking. In saloon table wet, floor flooded. Fire flooded out. Deck house inventory awash on top of charts (three large baskets containing inventory, and a pile of old charts received just as we were starting were stowed in deck house), and every single instrument and book on the floor time after time. Chart covered with mud. My cabin: dressing case though carefully tucked away on the floor contents adrift. Lenn declares his watch the worst he has ever had in his life. Even in deck house, one inch of water on floor; how it got there don't know.

Chair adrift. Pan of stove full of water swishing over with ashes. Baling out bilge water, impossible to describe filth and discomfort. (By this time 2 or 3 ft. of black oily bilge-water was washing to and fro over engine room floor, threatening to put fires out, the bilge pump being out of order. The big ash buckets were used to clear this, being wound up through chute and discharged overboard. This was very heavy work for over an hour, Scovell himself filling buckets below, the hardest job.)

Sunday, Nov. 20. Noon.—Log. 160. No steam. 2 p.m.—N. W. 6. Confused sea and swell. Getting finer. No steam at all, vessel practically stopped.

3.—Log. 161. Course S. 56 W.

3·30.—No. 7 Cold.

(End of Mr. Scovell's entries in log.):—

Entry by L. Evans, who took charge;—"Mr. Scovell fell overboard at 4 p.m. off Sandettie light vessel. Vessel stopped, dinghy lowered, but could not be seen. Steamed round and reported to lightship.—L. Evans Sunday, 20th November. The yacht proceeded to Dover, arriving 8-45 p.m. Reported loss of owner at Customs, 9-45 . . . .

In conclusion Mr. Wellby writes:—

At the moment when Scovell fell into the water it was my watch below, and I was in my bunk. He had just come off the bridge and was on deck outside the entrance to the deckhouse on the port side of the vessel and it appears that he was talking to Evans, the skipper, before calling me out, and leaning against the rail. This proved to be the gangway which was fitted with three bars between two upright stanchions, and when these were in position they could be secured with pins. One of the stanchions had been beat outward by the swinging of one of the ship's boats before putting back to Cuxhaven; and only the top bar of the three was in position; this had been lashed to the stanchion with old signal halliard cord, not strong enough to resist any sudden strain. This lashing gave way while Scovell was leaning on the rail and he fell overboard. All the life belts and other movable gear had been stowed away in the heavy weather. The ship's boy ran below to tell me what had happened, and I ran up on deck, but was only in time to help lower the dinghy on the starboard side. No time was lost, and as the boat fell into the water Evans jumped in and pushed off, standing up and sculling at the stern. He called to the mate on the bridge:—"Can you see him?" The mate cried out:—"I can't see him." "My God, I can't see him."

I saw no sign of Scovell from the first, though Evans reports that he tried, but failed to catch the log and was swimming strongly for a minute or so. He sank so quickly that I infer syncope of the heart or cramp. The sea was very cold, but not rough. The engines were reversed at once, while the boat was lowered, and afterwards the ship was turned in a circle round the spot, though nothing could be seen. Evans was picked up, and a report made to the Sandettie light ship. The place where the accident occurred was about half a mile to the east of the light-ship.

I had known Charles Scovell only a short time. He impressed me as a fine, keen sailorman and a most enthusiastic navigator. In ships and their navigation, and in everything connected with the sea, he took an absorbing delight, almost amounting to a passion.

It was impossible not to feel the great charm of his personality, and in common with all who knew him, I had a deep admiration and affection for him. He was a great worker when anything had to be done, and, in the words of one who knew him intimately was ever "a modest, unassuming, courageous, fellow." It is difficult to realise that we shall never again enjoy his genial, cheery company aboard, that his last voyage is sailed, and his last watch kept. His great comrade, the ocean, has claimed him.

"That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine."

Apart from those who feel the severe loss of a personal friend, all yachtsmen will deplore the removal of a sterling example of what is excellent in a sailor and a man.

THE PUBLIC HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To-day's "Bombay Government Gazette" Official-Papers gives the Press Note about the Scheme for the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Clause 4 specifies the "purposes" for which the Hall is to be used. Such "purposes" are included under subclause (c): "All educational, scientific, literary and social purposes, such as concerts, prize exhibitions, lectures, art and educational exhibitions." The generous donor in clause 6 puts the following stringent condition. "The Hall should not be diverted to any other purposes in the future without the consent of myself or of the person holding my name and title." Now the question arises, whether lectures, discourses, conferences can be held in the Hall as a matter of right in connection with matters religious, theological, theosophical, philosophical or political; matters connected with problems of modern thought, or lectures on subjects like Rationalism, Agnosticism, Positivism, or kindred problems, which are in open conflict with the religious creeds and beliefs of a very large majority of Christians, Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus. This enquiry is all the more necessary as the determination as to the use of the Hall "to any other purpose in the future," is entirely reserved to the present Sir Cowasji Jehangir and after him to "the person holding my name and title." What it comes to is this: that the determination will be one of personal taste, like or dislike of the gentleman for the time-being. I may add that the Salvation Army or the Temperance Reformers who are doing immense service to humanity, might be refused the use of the Hall if the present donor or his successor, in their absolute discretion, may take their stand on terms of clause 6.

By sub-clause (e) of clause 4, the donor makes a special provision in the case of all meetings of the Parsis called by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, by Parsi Justices of the Peace or any other meeting of the Parsis, called by any responsible body." So specific a clause for a particular community, viz., the Parsis, raises an inference that the sister communities are not to have the benefit of the use of the Hall for their communal purposes.

Again by sub-clause (d) of clause 4, the donor directs the Hall to be used "for such public meetings as are now held in the Town Hall." Now, as a matter of fact, it is well known that in the past Government have refused the use of the Town Hall for public meetings on the ground that the object of the meeting was against the policy of Government, e.g., License Tax Meeting, the Police Charges Meeting.

This enquiry becomes all the more necessary in view of the fact that H. E. the Governor in Council has accepted Sir Cowasji's munificent offer, "on the conditions named above."

These are points which, in my humble view, call for consideration at the hands of H. E. the Governor and the generous donor,

ENQUIRER.

April 6.

A first edition of Izaac Walton's "Complete Angler" realised £140 in London on Saturday in last week.

Jewels and antiques of the days of the Pharaohs of Egypt, valued at dols. 1,000,000, have been stolen from the Eckley Coxe collection in the Egyptian Hall of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, there is no clue to the thieves.

GOVERNMENT AND ABKHARI.

Toddy-sellers' Representation.

THE palm-toddy licensees have addressed the following representation to the Collector of Bombay:—

Bombay, April 3.

To E. L. Sale, Esqr., I. C. S., Collector of Excise, Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned holders of licenses for the sale of palm toddy, beg most respectfully to lay before you, Sir, our grievance in regard to the new order issued to us regarding the opening and closing hours of toddy shops. To us it appears that there is some misunderstanding to have applied these orders to toddy.

Toddy is at its best in the morning. In the early morning "Neera" or the very sweet juice of the tree which is drawn between the hours of 7 p.m. of the previous evening and 4 a.m. of the next day can only be sold in the morning, i.e., before sunrise. The juice is drawn daily to meet orders of our customers and must be supplied to them before sunrise, otherwise it loses its value and can only be sold as toddy at about half the price of that of "Neera." This is a harmless drink and is used by most respectable people. If now, the hour for sale of this is fixed for 9-30 a.m., then this trade is quite killed and not only are we the losers but the public is deprived of a harmless beverage.

Sweet toddy has usually a sale with us between 7 and 10 a.m., and after which it begins to ferment and becomes strong, and fermented toddy which only the habitues can drink. The sweet toddy between the hours of 7 and 10 is almost as harmless as the "Neera" and is in many cases recommended by the Doctors in cases of urice acid, gravels, kidneys, etc., of course it is useless to us and we must sell it as fermented toddy during the day, when the sale is limited. Thus not only do we lose but the public also get no advantage of the sweet toddy.

These are then our principal grievances, i. e., the best hours of the day for the sale of toddy, i. e., morning hours between 6-30 and 9-30 a. m., when toddy is at its best and in harmless state are cut off, thus our business is almost entirely lost to us. This can never be the object of the Government and could not possibly have intended, and we beg leave to say that here there is some mistake.

Then we come to the closing hour which it is now sought to fix at 9-30 p. m. In an industrial town like Bombay, where labourers and others, who have very often than not to work till very late hours, working over time, come away from work at late hours, are in need of refreshment to recruit their strength and these usually take a bottle or so and go home satisfied. If now these poor labourers cannot get their glass of toddy, they would be disappointed and will have to seek comfort in other strong drink to the detriment of their health. Thus 9-30 p. m. is quite unsuitable to Bombay, and although 10 p. m. at present is early enough we request that this time be maintained.

We, Sir, only received notice of these changes a day previously, i. e., on the 31st March, and the orders came into force on the 1st April, in anticipation of our licenses being renewed to us as hitherto several of us have bought or kept on leases a number of toddy trees at very heavy prices, and if these orders about opening and closing be not revised, i. e., kept as hitherto, we shall be very heavy losers, as we could not possibly dispose of the produce of these trees in the short and unsuitable hours during which our shops are to remain open.

In all trades whenever such drastic changes are intended, lengthy notices are given and are expected and it is also due to us that we should have been given such notices.

A new order given to us by the Inspectors is that we are not to mix one day's toddy with the next day's toddy, this order will fall very harshly. Any regular toddy drinker will tell you, Sir, that in the case of fermented toddy, unless it is mixed in the proportion of 1 to 2 with fresh toddy it will not not give a palatable taste and as such it cannot be sold. Toddy, although it gets fermented, does not get sour for some time and the present system of keeping thus mixed toddy for 48 hours is working very satisfactorily and we humbly beg to say that we see no valid reason for the change of this order.

Under all these circumstances we earnestly pray that your honour will be pleased to take our case in your consideration and give us justice by ordering that the

Opening hour of our shops be kept at 6-30 a.m.
Closing hour of our shops be kept at 10-30 p.m.
We be allowed to blend toddy in proportion of 1 to 2 as heretofore.

These orders, Sir, will not only permit us to carry on our poor business, for poor it is, bringing in just enough bread for us and will also give facilities to the public to enjoy the health-giving and innocent toddy and "Neera" in the early hours of the morning when only they can be had.

And for this act of kindness and justice we shall ever pray, etc.

THE CORPORATION'S PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I join my humble voice in the chorus of congratulations which has greeted Sir Pherozeshah on his election as President of the Bombay Corporation during the ensuing Municipal year, but truth compels me to state that his election is in no way a triumph of public opinion, as his satelites in the press want to make out. The voting at the election in the Corporation Hall clearly showed that close upon two-thirds of our Civic Fathers present did not want Sir Pherozeshah as their President.

It is, however, a matter of sincere satisfaction that Sir Pherozeshah has been successful. After his candidature was announced, it would not have been quite the right thing for the Corporation to throw him out, and Bombay itself should not have relished the spectacle of its greatest citizen beaten on his own ground; but the question still remains whether Sir Pherozshah's candidature should have been at all put forth, and the reply must be an emphatic 'No'. Sir Pherozshah's eminent services to the Corporation have been times without number gratefully acknowledged on all hands. To argue that he alone is fit to represent the City, when Their Majesties land on Indian soil, is, however, the grossest insult that Sir Pherozshah's friends have hurled at the Corporation. The two defeated candidates would have been fully equal to the task, besides many more who can be named, but hero worship has been often carried to ludicrous excesses in this country and particularly in the Bombay Corporation.

So much for Sir Pherozshah's friends. Sir Pherozeshah himself has not emerged out of this three-cornered contest which his reputation as a selfless public man enhanced. While thanking the Corporation for having elected him as their spokesman on an historic occasion, he is reported to have said that he had never sought the election, but that he had to submit to the pressure of his friends. This confession of weakness coming from so strong a personality as Sir Pherozeshah, is particularly humiliating. I, for one, however, refuse to believe that he can be so led by the nose against his will even by the Wachas, the Petits, and the Setalwads. In 1900, he was elected as the President of the Lahore Congress by a large majority of the Provincial Congress Committee, and yet at the very last moment, without offering any explanation, even to his "friends," he thought it fit to throw the whole programme into confusion, and what followed is a matter of history. This will be enough to show what Sir Pherozeshah can do when he means, and the plea of pressure must, therefore, give way to a more consistent and probable cause for his candidature at Monday's election. Sir Pherozeshah knew that a strong body of opinion was against his election and, yet he, of all people, he who hates nothing more than a scramble for that great office, allowed himself to be put forth as a candidate.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. MEHTA.

Bombay, April 5.

THE RIOT CASES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Usman Adam, Mahomed Currim and Nurmahomed Madarbux with rioting and with being members of an unlawful assembly on the 13th January last during the Mohurrum. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and the second and the third accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Financial Assistance.

The following resolution has been issued as a Press Note:—For some years the financial position of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust has attracted the earnest consideration of Government. In December, 1907, the Governor-in-Council addressed the Board, and while cordially recognizing its claim to financial assistance, His Excellency in Council stated that before a case could be made out for further state-aid it was necessary that a definite programme of work for the Board should be laid down and that a clear statement of the financial position of the Board should be presented to Government. The work to be executed by the Trust in the near future was discussed in connection with the proposals for the general development of the city and the orders of Government were published in their Resolution No. 3022, dated 14th June, 1909. The programme as it now stands is as follows:—Chals for labouring classes, Eastern Avenue—Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road, Eastern Avenue—Sandhurst Road to Lalbagh, Western Avenue—Bellasis Road to Lalbagh, Dadar Bridge to Bandra, and Eastern Agripada Improvement Scheme. Subject to a reservation in favour of improvement schemes, the Board has accepted these proposals. It was not however until November 1910, that Government received the statement of the financial position of the Board for which they had asked 3 years previously. This statement was contained in a note prepared by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., which had been accepted by the Board. The Governor-in-Council desires to congratulate Mr. Orr on this admirable piece of work. The note contains a clear exposition of the financial resources of the Trust together with a careful forecast funds required for the execution of the programme of the entrusted to it.

A LIBERAL GRANT.

With this statement before him it was possible for the Governor-in-Council to proceed to address the Government of India with the view of obtaining the financial assistance to which he had recognized three years before that the Trust had an equitable claim. His Excellency in Council urged upon the Government of India the claims of the Board in December and again in February last, with the result that the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to place at the disposal of this Government a liberal grant of 50 lakhs of rupees for payment to the Board. This sum has now been made over, and taken in conjunction with the assistance to be derived from the amendment of the Act of incorporation of the Trust, it will enable the Board to proceed with the programme laid down for it. The amendments of the financial clauses of the Act which Government propose to carry out may be briefly described. Section 72 will be amended so as to make it clear that the Corporation shall pay annually to the Board a sum equivalent to 2 per cent, on the total rateable value of properties in the city. It is estimated that this payment will bring to the Board an annual income which beginning with Rs. 8,65,000 in 1911-12 will gradually increase in the future at the rate of Rs. 30,000 a year. Section 73 will be excised altogether. This section is most unpopular and as the credits and debits payable under it will balance each other after 1913-14, its deletion will not cause any great loss to the Board. Government also propose to forego the interest on schedule C (Government) and schedule E (reclaimed lands, while the municipality has generously offered to remit the interest on schedule D (municipal) lands. This arrangement will augment the resources of the Board by Rs. 1,60,000 annually and by Rs. 2,10,000 from 1926-27 onwards. It is also proposed that section 79 (2), which provides for the division of the Trust's annual profits between Government and the municipality should be deleted so that the Trust may be at liberty to utilise profits as capital and so to reduce borrowings. The Governor-in-Council is glad to observe that these amendments have met with the cordial support both of the municipality and the Trust. They have also received the approval of the Government of India. A Bill, embodying them is now under preparation and will shortly be placed before the Legislative Council. In recording their acceptance of these amended financial arrangements both the municipality and the Trust have made certain reservations. Both bodies desire that the Trust should receive further assistance in the shape of an annual subsidy. They propose that this should be provided by a tax of 4 annas a bale on cotton exported from Bombay, on the understanding that if in any year the proceeds of the tax fall below 4 1-2 lakhs of rupees, the balance should be made good by appropriation from the cotton excise duty so long as this duty remains in force and thereafter by a terminal tax. The municipality also desire—(i) that section 80 of the Act should be amended on the lines of clauses 110 to 112 of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Bill, and (ii) that it should be provided that when the Trust comes to an end, its property and assets apart from schedule C and schedule E lands should vest in the municipality. Although in practical effect there is little difference between the provisions of section 80 of the Bombay Act and clauses 110—112 of the Calcutta Bill, the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to issue instructions that the latter should be adopted.

ISSUES OF COMPLEXITY.

The proposal to vest the property and assets of the Trust ultimately in the municipality raises issues of some complexity. With a city whose development in the distant future it is impossible to foresee His Excellency in Council considers that it might be unfair on posterity to enter into binding covenants at the present stage. He recognizes that should the property and assets of the Trust represent on its dissolution an immense sum, the Corporation would have an equitable claim for re-imbursement of the moneys expended by it in financing the Trust. Further than this would be inexpedient to go, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the Corporation will accept this views. It remains to consider the additional annual subsidy that the Trust should receive and the manner in which it should be provided. This question will now engage the earnest attention of Government. Its solution will require the approval both of the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State, and some time must elapse before Government or in a position to make a final pronouncement upon it. In the meantime the Governor-in-Council desires that there should be no delay in pressing forward vigorously the work which the Improvement Trust has undertaken to carry out. It has now been promised funds that will enable it to carry out the great Eastern Avenue and the Agripada improvement scheme. The amending Bill will include clauses enabling arrangements to be made for the housing of the working classes, another important item of the programme of the Trust.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India:—Major-General Bannatine Allason, Commanding the Nowshera Brigade, 4 months; Major-General Tulloch, Jhelum Brigade, 3 months; Major-General Rimington, Inspector-General of Cavalry, 6 months; Major-General Mackenzie Kennedy, Belgaum Brigade, 5 months; Brigadier General Gastrell, Ahmednagar Brigade, 7½ months; Major Hambro, Instructor of the Cavalry School, 4½ months; and Captain Lambert A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, 7 months.

Captain Kenny, 2nd Battalion 39th Garhwals, is confirmed in the appointment as Official Interpreter in Russian.

ELEPHANT HUNTER KILLED.

Mrs. Gerald Longden has reported to the Government that her husband has been wounded by an elephant and has died in the Congo.

Ivory hunters, of whom Mr. Longden was one, take enormous risks. One of them writes as follows:—

"It is an awful country with the thickest elephant grass full of flies, mosquitoes and ticks The average range for shooting the elephants is five yards. We creep up and shoot point-blank. Two of them I shot I could touch with my rifle and they fell only six feet off.

"One monster heard me and rushed at me and knocked me down, but I managed to swing my rifle quickly and fire into jaw. His blood poured over my shirt. He then rushed off, but, had he fallen, he would have crushed me flat."

PLATO AS A LITERARY ARTIST.

Lecture by Mr. E. J. Bolus.

UNDER the auspices of the Classical Association, Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., delivered a lecture yesterday in the Town Hall, Bombay, on "Plato as a Literary Artist," Major-General Swann presiding.

Mr. Bolus, in the course of his lecture, said there were two main fashions in which philosophical theory had been expressed. The first was tedious, full of technical diction, cold and passionless. Such was the manner of Hume and Kant. Aristotle, too, judged by his extant writings, came within the same dull category. The second method presented philosophy in more concrete shape. It humanised speculation and brought the subtleties of thought into vivid relation with the familiar world. All this, with much also besides, had been accomplished by the enthusiastic genius of Plato. For, he recognised, in a very special degree, that in literature form was of the highest importance, that sweetly—uttered knowledge, "and truth severe, in fairy fiction dressed", in contrast with dry and difficult verbiage, conveyed a peculiar force, an ability to stimulate and inspire. To Plato, language had an attraction and colour of its own, not less distinct than the richest hues of a painting; what if words—those withered methaphors—could be made to impress the sensibility equally with the intellect, conjuring up a whole train of suggestions and associations, filling the mind with reminiscent imagery? Life being a process both of sensation and thought the best artist, as also the best critic of art, should be he to whom outward things make their appeal directly and immediately, not merely through the channel of conscious rejection. To this mental attitude at least, they owed the quality of freshness in art, and, incidentally much of that romanticism which had sometimes been wrongly regarded as a later growth; and with which the Platonic writings were so completely informed.

APPARENT ARTLESSNESS OF HIS PROSE.

Happily there was no science of style. The great masterpieces of literature were safe from the scalpel of the biologist, who could no more analyse the charm of letters than he could prove under what conditions it was produced, or answer that famous question: "What porridge had John Keats?" The same mystery recurred in the case of Plato though as was well-known the apparent artlessness of his prose was not attained without the labour of the file. Was that story true, one wondered, which told how at his death they found by his side a tablet inscribed with the opening sentence of the Republic, the order of the words altered and re-altered, as in a spangled mosaic they might imagine the craftsman brooding over his handiwork, fastidiously adding or subtracting lest "one shade the more, one ray the less," should mar, however sightly, the impalpable beauty of the design? In the Dialogues the style and matter were mutually so interwoven that they could hardly be viewed apart. The expression of thought re-acted on thought itself. The exigencies of a particular situation or crisis which had occurred in the course of a discussion invited a denouement, or, it might chance some exaggeration or overstatement, indispensable to the artistic progress of the piece. When Socrates remarked that the speakers must be wafted along on the wind of the argument, he might have hinted at something beyond the mere duty of suspending judgment. They were to arrive at truth in a plausible and convincing manner. Just as nature did nothing by leaps, so their reasoning must run smoothly on from point to point, till, when the destination was reached, it should appear necessary and inevitable. Each member of the cast must remain faithful to his role, so that the unity of the dialogue might be that of a well ordered play. Dialectic, thought Plato, was as the coping-stone of knowledge. Only none knew better than he that the dialogical method, with all its patent advantages, had an inherent weakness, to the very predominence of the master himself, in contrast with the flimsy figures set over against him. Save in the Republic and the Symposium, Socrates was seldom confronted by a foeman worthy of his steel. Usually it was some carpet knight, who, if he ventured beyond the retort courteous, found himself worsted in the unequal encounter, and hastened to resume the respectful attitude of assent. Plato, in numerous passages, had commented on this defect of method. The protest put into the mouth of Adumantus might be quoted as an example.

ELOQUENCE OF PLATO.

As Quintilian had said, the eloquence of Plato was Homeric. And it was in that happy blending of philosophy with poetry that much of the power and attraction of Plato resided. His marvellous gift of poetic invention assisted him in propounding theories far in advance of his times and, provided free scope for his imagination without too rudely upsetting contemporary ideas. It helped him also to adumberate suggestions when he was unable to arrive at a definite conclusion. His diction was analogous to his doctrine. That was to say, it exhibited a fusion of the ascetic and the aesthetic. Demosthenes, as was well-known occasionally, varied the monotony of his well-balanced periods by a sentence which threw grammar to the winds. And, Plato, likewise often employed a "constructio ad sensum." Being a past master in rhetoric he summoned to his aid all the known figures of speech. He loved to personify and apostrophise. His similes were as numerous as the sands of the sea-shore, and as Adumantus had said he was not wholly wise who said that Plato had not one style but many.

THE SUM OF HIS WRITINGS.

The lecturer concluded:—The sum of Plato's writings resembles a fair river, now winding its way like the Lydian Maander, now rushing with the might of Achilles, and then again floating on severely as the Illissus. The children playing upon the bank know but a small portion of the stream, and if a stranger come to them from higher up or lower down and described to them another part, they wonder if it be not another river of which he speaks. But their elders are wiser as Hesiod says, and they love those limpid waters, for these amid all their changes, preserve their unity, and the original harmony is never lost. And if one who is in a hurry skims swiftly over the whole stream, borrowing the transient wings of Daedalus, and can cast only fleeting glances on scenes where the jealousy of time forbids him to linger, shall we condemn him as a superficial busybody?

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the lecturer and the proceedings terminated.

THE TOLLYGUNGE ARREST.

Find of Explosives Unlikely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

In connection with the Tollygunge search and the subsequent arrest yesterday, the police continue reticent, but the discovery of explosives is now considered improbable, and the guns found possibly belonged to Roy's father. The only charge at present is of the forgery of the currency notes.

STRICT SEARCH CONTINUED.

LATER.

Regarding the find of explosives in the Tollygunge house, no definite news has yet been received, but the presence of strong force of armed police and the elaborate means adopted in the search of the grounds and the two tanks show that the Police expect that the affair is more than simple note-forgery. Safi Munshi, a former employee of the Babu, has been arrested in a neighbouring village. The search of the house, which contains fifty rooms, is expected to last for several days. It contains secret chambers under the floor and in the walls. Anando Roy is addicted to opium and was known in the neighbourhood as the "pugla" Babu. His sister married the Chota Raja of Nattore.

HAILSTORM AT AJUMGUNJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

A terrible hailstorm lasting over half an hour passed over Ajumgunj in the Murshidabad District. The stones were as big as tennis balls. The mango crop has been completely destroyed and the damage to property was enormous. A number of birds and animals were killed.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE DAVOSERS by D. Brandon (John Long)—is a series of sketches dealing with life as it is led by the visitors to Davos. The principal figure in these sketches is a boy nicknamed "Flutter-by," who has endless love affairs and emerges safely out of them all. The chapter that tells of his attempted proposal and its failure is one of the most delightful bits of reading. There is naturally a good deal of pathos in a book of this kind, where so many invalids are gathered together and many readers will shed a tear here and there, but Mr. Brandon's genuine sense of humour shows itself strongly, and we have grave and gay delightfully mingled. Any one reading "The Davosers" will be well entertained.

VIA RHODESIA by Charlotte Mansfield—(Stanley Paul).—To try and help women was the real reason of Miss Mansfield's adventurous journey through "Darkest Africa." She started from Southampton in January 1909, with the expressed intention of trying to gather together "those little details" which perhaps would help intending emigrants, and also of ascertaining "from a woman's point of view the possibility of Rhodesia as a good settling ground for women." Prior to her journey, Miss Mansfield found herself obsessed, as a good many other people have been, with the ugly misery of life for the great majority of town-dwellers in England, and she points to a common-sense solution of the difficulty in the settling of the vast tracts of virgin land which appertain to one corner or another of the British Empire. Miss Mansfield has much to say on that Land of Promise Rhodesia. She also visited Cape Town, Bulawayo, Salisbury, Umtali, Victoria Falls, Livingstone, Rail Head, and Broken Hill. "Via Rhodesia" will be found most interesting to readers who care for books of travel and adventure.

LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY by Martin Swayne—(Methuen).—This is a really light and frivolous novel. Very amusing, as can be well imagined, when the title is explained. "Lord Richard in the Pantry" is Lord Richard earning his living as a butler. His relations who were all very much titled, also very poor, worried Lord Richard to marry an heiress called Evelyn Lovejoy. After a time the heiress very graciously consented to marry Lord Richard saying "I will marry you if you show me that you can earn your own living for six months." So he applies and obtains a post as butler with a pretty widow, Mrs. Gaythorne, she knowing that he is Lord Richard Sandridge. It is very amusingly written. Lord Richard will act in such an unbusiness-like way indeed, the whole story is a capital burlesque.

DEMETRIUS AND DAISY by Evelyn Mountjoy—(John Long).—The authoress has dedicated her book to the "Light Minded" of every age, sex, and nation. From which it will be gathered that fun and frivolity are very much to the fore. We are introduced to Daisy at a French watering 'place, she is having a farewell "dejeuner" and then starts away by train, no one knowing were to seek adventure. Daisy is a strong-minded young woman, who is determined to have a good time and a good position at all costs, and her adventures and the capture of poor Demetrius are most amusing, which reads on page after page wondering how it will end.

TALES OF THE UNEASY by Violet Hunt—(Heinmann.)—A really good collection of ghost stories, so well told that the reader will occasionally "shiver" and wonder when the book is closed, whether it is not all really happening now. The best of the ghost stories in the volume is "The Coach," a real ghost story in its subject, its treatment, and its climax. Dark and lonely roads have their added horror when the tale is finished, and the sharp individuality of the ghostly travellers is amazingly well done. "The Blue Bonnet," although "uneasy" rather than "ghostly," is also remarkable for its actuality.

SHADOW SHAPES by Maude Annesley—(Methuen)—is a curious book. The main fact round which the story is written is that a man, Mr. Brocklehurst, was in the habit of hypnotizing his wife, and he was a delicate man suffering from some heart affection, he had by hypnotic suggestion, arranged that his wife should die when he did. This fact being known to the family Doctor, who was in love with the wife, gives zest to the story, as the Doctor is busy trying to find out if it is possible to counteract the hypnotic influence. An interesting book to people who understand hypnotism, but not the sort of book to leave a cheery impression on the reader.

The present season is proving very rich in biographies, but few books of the kind are likely to excel in human interest and literary attraction the autobiography of the great composer, Richard Wagner, which Messrs. Constable will have ready before the summer. This work, entitled "My Life" will contain the full personal reminiscences of the great revolutionist of modern musical conventions. It will form two volumes of nearly 1,000 pages in all, and will unquestionably rank among the most important publications of the year.

Another biography of value appearing in the same publisher's list is the Life of Sir Frederick Haines by Mr. Robert S. Rait, Fellow of New College, Oxford. The subject of this memoir figured in the Army List for seventy years, and for some years before his death he was, as senior Field Marshal, the oldest soldier on the active list. He fought his first battles against the Sikhs, serving as Lord Gough's military secretary, and was engaged in active service throughout the Crimea. At Inkerman he held for six hours a threatened barrier in the British camp, with only a handful of men to help him. The story of his life presents the records of the simple and straightforward career of a typical British officer of the best type.

Mr. Francis Gribble's monograph upon Rachel, her real life and her stage life is published recently by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. In the course of a striking preface Mr. Gribble expounds his apologia for writing the private memoirs of a favourite of the footlights. The stage, he says, in effect, is now regarded as a possible career by sheltered inmates of rectory and manse, and it is only prudent that these young enthusiasts should see what the life of an actress really is, with its tinsel gauds stripped off and its artificial lights lowered. In this way, he hopes, some insight may be gained, into the effect of the theatrical life in titillating vanity, subduing sentiment, and hardening the character.

One of the most important novels of the spring is published lately by Messrs. Methuen in the shape of Mr. Robert S. Hichens's latest work of fiction. The title, "The Dweller on the Threshold," suggests the macabre touch of Bulwer Lytton; and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Hichens has, upon this occasion, ventured upon that field of psychical and mystical romance which was such a favourite with the author of "A Strange Story." The scene is laid in the West-end of London, and concerns the disastrous misadventures of a parson who becomes involved in a far-reaching experiment in psychical research. The results of his expedition across the borderland of reality afford material for a tale of uncommon power and intensity

All the Tube stations nowadays are full of advertisements of "Ideal Homes," and every new suburb, as it begins to be developed, claims to have said the last word in comfort and salubrity. Mrs. Eustace Miles, therefore, is quite in the fashion in inditing a monograph upon "The Ideal Home and its Problems," but the topics with which she concerns herself are rather economic than architectural. Her "vade mecum" for young couples," which Messrs. Methuen are about to publish, will aim at giving the new householder all necessary good advice upon the management of home-life, its health, its diet, and its exercise, no less than its furniture and ventilation. Mrs. Miles knows her subject, and should write upon it both usefully and attractively.

Recent troubles with undesirable aliens are inevitably leading to a flood of literature discussing the entire problem of alien immigration. This month Messrs. P. S. King and Co. will add to the number of such books already extant, a volume of some promise from the pen of Mr. M. J. Lands. The author has made a close study of the administration of the Aliens Act, and has visited Russia, Galicia, Hamburg and Bremen, to report on the various methods of dealing with alien traffic. Mr. Landa has also had more than three years' experience at the sittings of the London Immigration Board. His book is entitled "The Alien Problem and its Remedy."

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

14TH HUSSARS vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THIS match attracted a large gathering of spectators to the Marine Lines enclosure yesterday evening, the Railway team having, apparently, a large following. The Hussars found that the reputation they won last year was good for a welcome and their win of two goals to love was certainly popular. The first ten minutes of play did not give much promise. Neither team was up to cup hockey and until the last fifteen minutes of the game the display was poor. Such as it was, play was in favour of the Cavalry men, but they missed many good chances of scoring before Davis, fifteen minutes after the start, beat smith. The score led to no improvement in the play, the 14th continuing to have the best of matters in a slow desultory fashion. Five minutes before the interval, Hallard succeeded in putting up a second point, after which the Railway team seemed to brighten up, and when half time was sounded were attacking.

14th Hussars..... ...2 Goals
G. I. P. Railway..... Nil

The second half opened dully, but the 14th soon got going and attacked strongly, though they generally finished with indicrous circle work. In the open they were excellent, if slow, and some of the rushes by their forwards were cleverly initiated and worked. Once or twice they experienced hard luck in not scoring. The local team made several breaks away and at one period, for five minutes, kept their opponents hard pressed. The 14th eventually cleared from a short corner which none of the Railway men attempted to field, and then went away playing really good hockey—certainly amongst the best seen so far this season. In the circle again they were once more indefinite and never seemed able to do the right thing. When the whistle sounded the 14th were about to take a short corner awarded to them for a very bad breach of the law by an opponent. Final Score:—

14th Hussars..... 2 Goals
G. I. P. Railway..... Nil.

The teams were:—

14TH HUSSARS: Goal, Pocock; backs, Hayes and Powell; half-backs, Terrell, Rassel and Piper; forwards, Smallwood, Baker, Hallard, Baitlett and Davis.

G. I. P. RAILWAY:—Goal, Smith; backs, Essai and Millard; half-backs, Wood, Macmillan, and Cazlett; forwards, Barrett, Laking, de Lair, Bolt and Hill.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO. vs. PARSI PIONEERS "B."

The Tramway Company team met the "B" team of the Parsi Pioneers on the Gymkhana ground, Bombay, yesterday evening. At the start of play, the Tramway men forwards, who played a fast combination game, attacked their opponents, but their shooting, though hard, went wide of the goal. After about five minutes' play the Parsi Pioneers got away with the ball and came up to the Tramway striking-circle, where D. Bilimoria put in a brilliant shot from a difficult angle which beat Guthridge. The Tramway Company again attacked, but the Parsi defence was very sound and play was carried on for a time in midfield. Later a splendid run was made by D. Bilimoria who put in a running shot which glanced behind off the Tramway goal-keeper's stick. Then came another period of midfield play after which the Tramway Company pressed in earnest, Lakdawalla clearing safely. Another rush was made on the Tramway goal when D. Bilimoria once more put in a difficult slanting shot which Guthridge saved. After more desultory play the whistle went for half-time, with the score:—

Parsi Pioneers "B"..... 1 Goal
Tramway Co..... Love

On the re-commencement of play, the Parsi team opened the attack and their forwards had beaten the Tramway backs when Guthridge ran out and cleared. After a moment's retaliation by the Tramway men, the Pioneers' forwards once more got the ball and a passing movement from left to right ended in Kola scoring a second goal for his side, the ball glancing in off Gutheridge's pads. A moment later the Tramway goal-keeper saved two successive close-range shots and the ball was taken into the Pioneers' territory and after some pressing King scored for the Tramway team. The Tramway team were now pressing hard and a moment later Gordon equalised with a second goal. This made the game exciting and the Tramway team had the better of the exchanges. Play continued very fast, but was of no advantage to either side, although more accurate shooting might have given the Tramway men at least an extra goal. Time after time they succeeded in centring across the goal-mouth, but were unable to get through before the whistle went for time.

An extra ten minutes was played in which rushes were made on both sides, but play was rather wild. On crossing over, the Tramway men had a good chance when Gordon shot wildly, but a moment later he made up for this by scoring from a pass by E. Rodrigues. Time came with the score.

Tramway Company ... ... 3 goals.
Parsi Pioneers' "B"... ... ... 2 goals.

The teams were as follows:—

PARSI PIONE

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Celestial Methods.

Chinese papers bring news of the spread of plague in some districts and of diminution in others.

The death-rate for Mukden city is about twenty to thirty per day. The Government realized the temptation which the snow offered for hiding bodies. The authorities hired about a thousand large carts from farms. These, after over three weeks' work, had cleared out almost all the snow from the main city, and then there came another tremendous fall and they are still clearing it.

A great thaw has now set in and the bodies buried in snow outside the city are becoming exposed.

The Government is urging the people to destroy the rats.

The steamers, which add considerably to their returns, by carrying boxes of Chinese human remains will probably have many consignments that have died of plague for conveyance to southern ports.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

In my last letter, in Harbin, writes a correspondent, I wrote of the effect of official inactivity at the beginning of the epidemic. I should now like to point out what has since been done. No sooner was the city divided into sections and the daily house-to-house visitation instituted, than the death-rate began to fall. Without the exact figures before me, I am not far out in saying that the deaths fell from 173 "per diem" to below one hundred in less than ten days. This fall has continued so that now, less than one month from the introduction of this organized form of inspection, the death-rate has fallen to two for the last two consecutive days. Of course, it might be argued that this has been largely due to the natural decrease of the plague virulence—the epidemic having passed its climax—but on the other hand, I think it is unquestionably due to the splendid and energetic work carried on by the medical staff. As one looks back a month or two, one can now recognize that the delay and seeming indifference on the part of officials mentioned in my first letter, were due mainly to the paralyzing effect of the appalling death-rate. A plague such as this made such sights possible as I have described, made the hope of being able to cope with it a forlorn one. But the moment a fall made its appearance, the armour was buckled on and a big fight was made which has produced undreamed of results.

MEN AND METHODS.

In the success of this work the praise falls notably on two individuals, first Dr. Wu, the chief of staff whose energy and generalship has been of a very high order, and secondly upon Mr. Alfred Tze of the Waiwupu, from whom appeals for help and advice have always received prompt response and instruction, such as could only come from one accustomed to deal with matters of national importance.

No one could exclude in a note of praise the present Taotai, and the heads of the sectional staffs.

The cordon established all round the city subsequent to the arrival of the military (1,100 soldiers), set free the whole police force for internal work. The four sections of the city had each its own colour and every inhabitant was obliged to wear his Government stamped badge upon his arm, and none were allowed out of their coloured section without a special permit. None were allowed to enter or leave the city without a similar permit, so that the whole city was converted into a vast quarantine station, in which every man more or less came under daily observation. With such a complete organization embracing not only examination work, but the burning, pulling down, or disinfecting of houses, all aided in the ultimate happy result.

INOCULATION.

From the medical point of view, there is little to add except a partially unconscious lack of appreciation of the benefit of inoculation. This is more amongst the Russians, than on our side, the former losing very heavily in the sanitary staff, although there are other reasons to account for it. We still thankfully report, that among those successfuly inoculated, and past the negative phase, no case of plague has occurred. But such inoculation has not caused us to be negligent of all the ordinary methods of protection, particularly the face mask.

There are many big problems upon which the International Conference in Mukden will spend time and thought, so that any subsequent recurrence may either be avoided or dealt with promptly.

PLAGUE-HEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

The report alleging that a Boxer rising was threatened probably arose from the presence, in several Manchurian centres, of groups of men calling themselves the Yellow Sky sect. They wore yellow clothes and practised mystic rites, which they claimed, rendered them immune from the plague and able to cure the disease as well. Some of the Chinese newspapers referred to these men as Boxers, but it was explained later on that they were a much more peaceable and less fanatical crowd. They drew some attention at Changchun, where a group of them visited certain Japanese and proclaimed their immunity from plague.

"That is very good," replied the Japanese with due solemnity.

"We also can cure the plague," added the men of the Yellow Sky.

"That is better," responded the Japanese. "But are you quite sure that you would not catch the plague in trying to cure a patient?"

"Quite impossible", said the visitors.

"Then perhaps you would like to cure some of the plague patients here?"—"Yes. We should," was the reply.

Accordingly the head man of the order marched off to a plague-stricken house where the few surviving members of the household were in the throes of the disease The yellow-clad man began certain mystic rites and the Japanese left him alone, while a crowd of deeply interested Chinese coolies watched, with dawning hope struggling for mastery over their better sense. It would have been a glorious victory if one of their own people, uncontaminated by foreign education, had succeeded where the foreign and foreign-educated doctors had failed. As far as the poor coolies could see the foreign method was merely to imprison every one afflicted by the disease aswell as those with whom the patient had lived. Dying husbands were denied the ministrations of their wives. Sons were not allowed to receive the last words of their fathers. It was a scandalous business in every respect, and with all their foreign knowledge, the best these doctors could do was to record a death-rate of ten in ten. Here, however was a man who did not fear the disease. If only he could do what he claimed!

FAILURE.

There is no doubt that if the good wishes of the throng outside had been of material assistance, the mystic one would have had some chance of success. After a while one of the bolder or more anxious sympathizers crept into the house and found the practitioner disconsolately viewing the dead bodies of the men he came to save. He had failed. He was an imposter, who had raised their hopes only that they should be crushed violently. The final scene in the tragedy occurred when the head of the secret society was himself attacked by the plague. His death ensued in the same way as that of others, and there was no hope for the brethren in Changchun.

It is difficult to criticize this ruthless method of suppressing an order that might have caused serious trouble, had it been denied the opportunity of giving a demonstration of its alleged powers. But the grim tragedy of the incident cannot be denied.

Having become discredited, the members of the Yellow Sky sect left Changchun, but it is said that before doing so they gave rise to the report that the Japanese had caused the plague by poisoning the wells. They had to say something, and, as a Japanese had indirectly brought about their disrepute, it was not surprising that they should launch the poison shaft as an act of revenge.

It will be remembered that the story gained considerable credence and that Viceroy Hsi Liang eventually had placards posted throughout Manchuria warning the people against the circulation of the dangerous report that "certain foreigners had caused the plague," and explaining that the plague measures were a necessary precaution to which the people must submit.

Fung Guey, a Chinese, is on his way back to his native land, taking with him a biplane of the Cartiss type in which he intends to make exhibition flights. It is believed that he will be the first native airman to rise from the ground in China. Fung Guey has been experimenting with aeroplanes for two years. He has constructed several machines, and after many mishaps has recently gained success in his flights. He is financed by six of his countrymen, residents of Oakland, who will accompany him on his trip.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," April 6.

During the absence on leave of Captain Lowson or pending further orders:—Mr. Nasarvanji Rustamji Vachha, Jailor, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, will hold administrative charge of the office of Superintendent of the Prison, in addition to his own duties. The Medical Officer of the Native Infantry Regiment stationed at Ahmedabad will be in medical charge of the Prison, in additioned to his own duties.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit will do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, with effect from 14th September 1910.

Mr. Gustadji Dhanjishaw Kapadia, Senior Superintendent, will act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Barker or until further orders.

Mr. Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil will act as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. Digambar Dalaya retiring.

Mr Bajibhai Jadhavbhai Patel will act as Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, vice Mr D A Thomson proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr S B Butani will be Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Agricultural College, Poona, on probation for one year, with effect from 15th May 1911.

Mr Bhailal Purshotam Shah will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, taking rank next below Mr Hardasmal Udernomal. Mr Yashavant-Ballappa-Borkar will be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh will be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr Sorabji Ratanji Master will be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr. Tirithdas Mehtaram to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, and to revert from the date of revision to British service of Mr. Abdullah Mian Oosman Mian Koreishi. Mr Jesasingh Kimatsingh will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Ghulam Muhammad Mir Muhammad will be sixth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Muhommad Kadir Shaikh will be substantive pro tem sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to revert from 18th February 1911.

Mr Shankar Keshav Sathe will be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, and Mr Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar to be substantive pro tem Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Vice Khan Bahadur Pestanji Rustamji Mehta, M R A C, seconded, Rao Bahadur Icharam Bhagvandas will be Second Grade Deputy Collector, Mr H L Cross will be Third Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Narayan Abaji Parnaik will be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr H S Smith will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector and Mr Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar will be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Vice Mr S A Whittle, retired, Mr Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande will be Second Grade Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shamsudin Saiyid Mian Kadri will be Third Grade Deputy Collector and to continue seconded. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Jogalekar will be Third Grade Deputy Collector vice Khan Bahadur S S Kadri seconded. Mr. Tirithdas Mehtaram will be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector Mr Menghraj Hardasmal will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector and Mr Muhammad Kadir Shaikh will be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Vice Mr Shantvirappa Virsangappa Mensinkai, retired, Mr Sadhuring will be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Ilahi Baksh Kadir Baksh will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar will be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector and Mr Durgeshvar Natvarji Trivedi will be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Vice Mr Naraindas Motaram, retired, Mr. Sadhusing Moruring will be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr. Narayanbhai Lallubhai Desai will be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, and Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji will be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr Digambar Dayala retiring, Mr Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector and to continue seconded. Mr Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji will be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr N A Desai seconded, Mr Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev will be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta will be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to continue seconded, Mr Ramchandra Vishwanath will be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr N D Mehta seconded.

Mr Gopinath Damodar Kotval, B A, LL B, is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr Vrajlal Khimchand Modi is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Maganlal Kastur Shah is authorised him to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Narayan Ramchandra Risbood is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmednagar District in lieu of the one he held for the Ratnagiri District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Damodar Narhar Devkar is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr Dongarsing Ramji Patil is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr Rustam Mervanji Alpaiwala, LL B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Dapoli Dispensary, is appointed an ex officio member of the Notified Area Committee of Dapoli.

The following transfer is ordered for the benefit of the public service :—Mr Yeshvant Narayan Gore, L C E, Supervisor, Second Grade permanent, and First Grade temporary, from the Gujarat Irrigation to the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Tukaram Dayaram Naique, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, promoted by Government to Overseer, Second Grade substantive pro tem, is posted to the West Khandesh District.

Mr J C Gammon, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Jamrao Canal to the Karachi Buildings District (Hyderabad Sub-Division.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 24th Mar. 1911.	Total from 1st Apr. 1910 to 24th Mar. 1911.	For week ending 24th Mar. 1910.	Total from 1st Apr. 1909 to 24th Mar. 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	19	1,184	29	1,167
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	29	1,182	22	1,160
Vessels transported	23	904	16	817
Vessels attended to	2	77	--	56
Vessels warped	...	77	3	41

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 25th March.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th March 11				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System....	2791·38	1484700	17821296	19305996
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28600	333571	362171
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2100	22119	24219
Total...	2957·33	1515400	18176986	19692386
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th March 10				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I, M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1599734	19382345	20982079
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	28346	329642	357988
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1958	15745	17703
Total.	2950·62	1630038	19727732	21357770
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+6·71	—115034	—1561049	—1676083
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	.....	+ 254	+ 3929	+ 4183
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 142	+ 6374	+ 6516

BY THE WAY.

THE CHILTERN BEECHWOOD INDUSTRY.

There is an interesting account of the beechwood industry of the Chilterns in the latest number of the "Kew Bulletin." It may not be known by some that in the district named—Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and some of the adjoining counties—there are several towns owing their existence almost entirely to wood-working trades which originated in connexion with, and still owe much of their prosperity to the numerous woods in their respective neighbourhoods. The beech, being the dominant tree of the Chilterns, enters largely into the various manufactures, and the wood has long been a source of revenue to estate owners in the locality. Trees of small girth are sometimes well sold at from sixpence to ninepence a cubic foot, while trees with a large quarter girth have been known to reach half a crown a cubic foot in the neighbourhood of Chesham. The most frequent price for medium-sized, clean-grown trees would appear to be from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence a cubic foot.

AT HIGH WYCOMBE.

Of the several towns where an outlet is found for beech timber, High Wycombe is said to be perhaps the most important. As a centre for chair-making it is of world-wide fame whilst general cabinet work and numerous minor industries are also established there. Beech timber enters largely into these various industries and it is of special importance in the manufacture of chairs, though of late years a rival has sprung up in imported birch which arrives partly worked. Windsor chairs, with the exception of the seats, are made of beech and many of the commoner upholstered chairs are also made from the same kind of wood. It is said that upwards of 2,000,000 chairs are made in High Wycombe every year.

IN THE WOODS.

Formerly a considerable amount of work in preparing the wood for chair-making, such as the turning of legs, spindles, &c., was carried out in the woods, the articles being put together in factories and shops in the surrounding towns and villages. Men from these places found work in the woods for the greater part of the year, and in some cases bothies were erected for the accommodation of those men whose homes were too far distant to allow of their return each evening. For some years past however, this practice has been gradually dying out, for the competition with machine-made articles and imported wood, already partly worked, has made it increasingly difficult for men working under the old conditions to earn an adequate means of livelihood.

CHESHAM AND ITS BRUSHES.

As High Wycombe is famous for its chairs, so Chesham is renowned for its brushes. The town contains a number of factories, which expend the whole or the greater part of their energy on the manufacture of brushes. Though beech is not the only wood used in the brush-making trade, it is the most important, for no other wood has been found to answer so well for the blocks into which the hair or fibre is secured. Some idea of the importance of the brush business to Chesham may be gathered from the fact that one factory alone, which is engaged solely in the manufacture of brushes find regular employment for upwards of 150 men and women Chesham woodworkers, however, find many other outlets for their talents, for there are numerous factories which manufacture a great variety of articles.

WHERE THEY TALK SHAKESPEARE.

In the remote parts of our country the peasants still talk in Shakespearean language, says a writer in the "Gentlewoman." And Boleyn, Shakespeare tells us, had "the beckoning eye"—well, that is much the same thing as the "come hither in the eye." A little girl I overheard, who was plucking a dandelion in a field the other day, unconsciously spoke of it in the language of the poet, and again I was much struck when an old Buckinghamshire woman, describing a country girl she knew who had come up to London, and had "got beyond" herself, exclaimed, "Oh! she's too high for a buzzard, and too low for a hawk." Was it not a good way of suggesting the semi-genteel?

GERM AS THE CAUSE OF DISEASE.

It has been stated that Dr. Andrew Smart was the first to point out a living germ as the cause of disease, the disease referred to being rinderpest in cattle. Dr. John R. Hamilton, however, contends in a letter to the "Scotsman," that the first to point out the possibility of disease being transferred by parasites to man and animals was the late Professor Elliot—also a Scotsman—and at the time of his discovery a resident at Goldielands, near Hawick. He pointed out how louping-ill in sheep was most probably caused by the tick carrying the poison from the diseased ground to the sheep. Following upon this, we have the cause of malaria, plague, &c., explained. His discovery was in 1878.

HISTORY FROM STREET NAMES.

Teaching history from street names is the aim of the Paris Municipal Council. The idea is the instruction of children primarily, but it will have the effect of imparting knowledge to "grown up children." Some of the street corners bear the names of those famous in history, on iron plates on a blue ground with white letters, and it is proposed to deal with all thoroughfares in this way. Already a beginning has been made with places bearing the names of saints. An idea of the project can be obtained from some of the names which have been fixed, for instance, "Rue Rivoli—French victory 1797," "Avenue Victor Hugo—French poet and novelist, 1802-85," "Rue Lincoln—famous President of the United States, 1809-65."

CANOE 2,000 YEARS OLD.

An ancient canoe, the third found within a few weeks at Lochmaben, has been discovered at the Kirk Loch. It is of black oak. One of the sides and part of the other are gone, but the bottom and the ends make it recognisable as one of the ancient hollowed out canoes used by the prehistoric Britons. When unearthed it was partially filled with stones, as if it had been sunk with them. Provost Halliday was notified of the discovery. He immediately inspected it, and communicated with the Dumfries Antiquarian Society, and the latter sent down two representatives. These had no hesitation in certifying that it was an ancient canoe, which probably dated back 2,000 years. The canoe is 13ft. in length, and at the broadest part is 2ft. 8in. It is about 15in. in height.

RARE BOOKS.

The rarest of printed books is, says a Paris contemporary, the Bible from the Gutenberg Press, a copy of which was sold in 1884 for 80,000 francs, or £3,200; and another in 1897, for 100,000 francs, or £4,000. After these comes the Psalter of 1457, the first volume printed with a date. In the third rank, we learn, stand the History of Troye of 1469, the first work printed in English, and the Canterbury Tales, an edition of which not long ago was sold for £3,080. Six other works are extant which approach the Canterbury Tales in value.

CORONATION COMETS.

The Coronation year is not to be without its comets, even if we cannot hope for such a brilliant visitor from space as Halley's comet. Of the five comets that are due to return one has already run its course, for it was due on January 8. This comet, known as Brooks's comet, was first seen in 1889, and star-gazers might have noticed it on September 28, 1910. Another is due in the middle of August, and a third, named Barnard's comet, sometime in the summer. Tempel I. was seen in 1867, 1873, and 1879, and then failed to keep its appointments. It should turn up this year, but may have been attracted by some other planet. Then there is the comet Brorsen, which fulfils its perihel in December, but we need not trouble about this, for, it is scarcely likely to be visible. There is, however, always the chance of some new comet making its appearance from somewhere in space, and disappearing again into the unknown.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"ANATOL" AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

At last the Little Theatre has found its true use; for its limitations at the same time demand a particular class of play and render it unique in presenting it. The closeness of the whole of the audience is an advantage and a disadvantage. In the ordinary playhouse fine shades are out of the question, because the piece and the players must be effective to people at a considerable distance; not only this, but everything has to be worked on a basis of broadness which throws the performance out of focus for the people in the first few ranks of the stalls, although there is an intervening place for the orchestra. At the Little Theatre no adjustments, or rather compromises are necessary and subtleties are possible that are unattainable in the ordinary theatre. Now the little group of plays called Anatol is full of subtleties of speech and possibilities of fine shades in acting. It is so directly and positively witty in speech, as well as funny in idea, that three sections given at the Palace Theatre were effective and entertaining. But the gain in the transfer to the Little Theatre is very great. Also there is much advantage in the cumulative effect of the five pieces. What is "Anatol"? It sounds rather like the name of a patent medicine or a new drink. In fact, Anatol is the hero of six short plays by Arthur Schnitzler, a Viennese dramatist, so cleverly turned into English by Mr. Granville Barker that anyone might pay him the compliment of thinking they came straight from his own brain. Anatol is not much of a hero; he is a wealthy young bachelor, from Vienna, rather bourgeois, one fancies in origin, who is something of a gourmand and a good deal of a gourmet in the way of pretty ladies.

AN EPICURE IN VICE.

He is not a glutton in vice, but an epicure, who tries desparately to throw a note of poetry into all his love affairs, and consequently has some rather severe shocks, since most of his little ladies have no sense of romance at all. The play might be described in such a way as to make it sound shocking, and it might be acted in such a way as to be shocking, but it is nothing of the sort. No doubt four of the young ladies are very naughty creatures, and the fifth, a very respectable married woman, regrets that she was virtuous; and it is to be assumed as part of the play that Anatol was a dreadful rake, but, thanks to the personality and the delicate acting of Mr. Granville Barker, as Anatol, one thinks that we would all have given to the bride, to whom he rushed from the arms of Miss Lons, a certificate to the effect that Anatol was really a Joseph, whose ideas and thoughts were quite apart from his deeds. Possibly this is a criticism upon Mr. Granville Barker's acting. Schnitzler's Anatol may be a sensual young man, capable of wearing the clothes that seem slightly to embarrass Mr. Barker, as if a visit to the tailor were one of the joys of life. He may even have been quite a coarse person, whose sentimentalities were a kind of hypocritical intellectual finery. If so, one prefers the wrong Anatol to the right. This Anatol, a kind of ineffectual Don Juan, ever endeavouring to put his little soul into places where it ought not to be constantly pretending to himself to believe that, there is poetry where there is nothing but crude prose, desperately self-critical, aways fancying himself, vainly, to be cynical, everlastingly almost a dupe and never really deceived, is a fantastical, half non-human creature of great interest. Strange to say, Anatol thinks himself irresistible, yet is not fatuous. He is callous, but quite good-natured, and the extraordinarily clever. Mr. Barker makes one feel affectionate towards the Vinnese Pierrot, who surrounds himself with post-impressionist pictures and the last thing is white-wood furniture, who smokes cigars as if they were too gross for real life, who talks sometimes with a finesse that suggests the "Dolly Dialogues," and is destined to go through life always deceiving and deceived. It is no use to tell the story of the little plays; they are published at a shilling by Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson, and worth more than twice the money to read. The audience found the entertainment irresistible. It does not lead to the furious paroxysms of laughter that come from farce, but in fact the laughter of the house might be likened to the noise of a rapid stream running over a rocky bottom.

HENRY VIII TO COME OFF.

There is very little abatement in what Sir Herbert Tree recently described as "the obstinate success" of "Henry VIII," at His Majesty's. But just as there must be—although Sir Arthur Pinero has in "Preserving Mr. Panmure" thrown doubt upon the point—an end to the Cromwell-road, so to the career of Shakespeare's historical play, a term has sooner or later to be put. At the present moment the camp at His Majesty's is pretty evenly divided, one side resolutely upholding that "Henry VIII." is good for the entire season, the other stoutly maintaining that it is never wise to squeeze the dramatic orange completely dry; that, as the old Scotchman declared, "It is aye guid to leave off wi'a relish." Sir Herbert himself cut the Gordian knot by announcing his intention of producing "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on the evening of Saturday, April 15, the last night in Holy Week. As a matter of fact, Shakespeare's delightful comedy has been rehearsed, steadily if intermittenly, for pretty nearly two months, and has consequently a clear claim to be placed before the public without further delay. With its fascinating blend of broad comedy and pure fantasy it seems also just the right sort of entertainment for the spring time of the year. It should be understood that this is no mere revival of a revival but that to a large extent new scenery has been provided for the occasion, and new costumes designed, the latter by Mr. Percy Anderson. As everybody knows, Sir Herbert Tree has relinquished his part of Bully Bottom to Mr. Arthur Bourchier, who is now endeavouring to reconcile himself to the sacrifice of his tawny beard. Sir Herbert, meanwhile, has come to another determination, namely that "Macbeth" will, after all, have to be held over till next season. The reason for this change of front is fairly obvious. The revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on the 15th of this month will constitute the starting-point of the annual Shakespeare festival and as that is to take larger proportions than usual, there will be little opportunity for a new production. "The Dream" is to hold its place in the evening bill for four weeks, during which there will probably be maimess of other Shakespearean plays, such as "Julius Cæsar," "The Merchant of Venice," and so forth. With so much good material on hand, the possibility that anything in the shape of a novelty will be wanted before Sept. 1, seems sufficiently remote.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDIES.

What with one thing and another it would seem that Easter is likely to prove a pretty busy time for critics and regular first-nighters. Among other things it is to be responsible for the production of two important musical plays, both of which may be expected to rank as genuine comic opera in the sense in which the expression is used in France. During Easter week, Mr. George Edwardes hopes to present at Daly's the English version of "The Count of Luxembourg by Franz Lehar composer of The Merry Widow, although of course much will depend on the health of Miss Lily Elsie, who fortunately, is making steady progress towards convalescence. Now for the second musical novelty. On Easter Monday, Mr. Fred C. Whitney hopes to submit Baron Trenck for judgment at the Strand or rather as it will by that time have been renamed, the Whitney Theatre. This date, however, must be regarded as provisional rather than definite inasmuch as there is a vast deal to be done before a final decision can be come to on the subject. Good progress nevertheless has already been made with the necessary preparations. A few days ago, Mr. Whitney in an interview roundly affirmed that the cast would be one of exceptional merit. Musical amateurs will hardly contest the truth of the statement when they learn that for the parts of hero and heroine; Mr. Walter Hyde and Miss Karoline Hatchard have been engaged. Both artists have made their mark in grand opera at Covent Garden and their engagement may reasonably be taken to argue that the music of "Baron Trench" demands vocalists of a high order. Since the day, seven years ago, when Mr. Hyde appeared in "My Lady Molly" at Terry's he has made great strides and has now established himself as one of our leading English tenors, who—and this is no small matter—can act.

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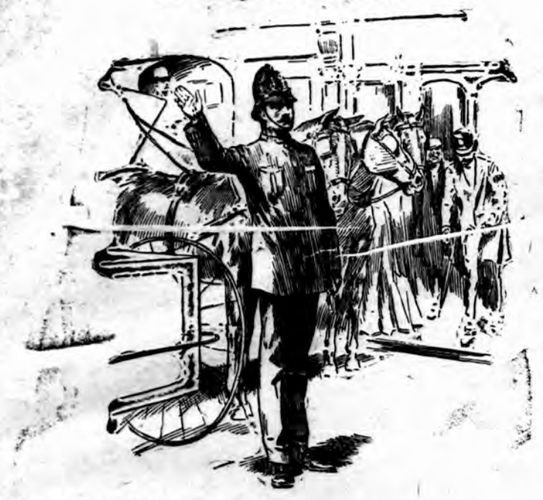

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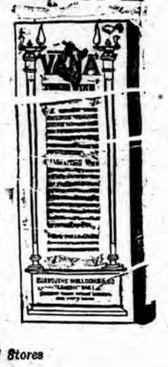

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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